INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,291—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1898.

Established 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th
B.M.L. EGYPT	8080	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	14th "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	21st "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	28th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	4th June.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	11th "
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	25th "
B.M.L. SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th April, 1898.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER.

THE S. S. "THAMES," will SAIL as an Extra Steamer, for LONDON, calling at MARSEILLES, on FRIDAY, 29th April, at 5 P.M.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be Shipped in the VICTORIA DOCK before 1 P.M., on FRIDAY.

A STEAM BARGE to take off Passengers will LEAVE the BALLARD PIER, at 3 P.M., on day of Sailing.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	T. Nicolich	4,119	1st May 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,313	1st June 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,233	15th May 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th June 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 825

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching.	4,409	29th April.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Seacon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 18, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
ERNEST SIMONS	6,707	Jourdan	10th May 1898
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	7th June 1898.
YARRA	4,255	Coispellier	5th July 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	5th May, 1898.

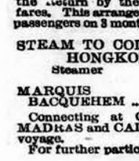
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

LATHAM & Co.,



BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.

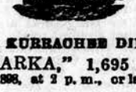
DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

d Kingdom—Weekly.
States of America—Weekly.
and British North America—Weekly.
and Austria—Bi-monthly.
rtnightly.
Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fort-
n, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
ica—Monthly.
ly.
atches to South Africa, West Indies
n and Liverpool.
atches are by Mail steamers, but
fected by cargo steamers sailing
ntinental Ports at Greatly Reduced

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th April, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 3rd May, 1898, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 30th April, 1898, calling at Muscat, Jask, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND MUSCAT.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on 28th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 19th May, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 1,610 tons, on or about 29th April, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,920 tons, on or about 6th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the Various Gold Fields, fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th April, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

COMPAGNIE HAVRAISE.

PENINSULAIRE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

THIS COMPANY will DESPATCH their First Class Steamer from BOMBAY as follows :—

New and Fast Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing about.	For
ILE DE LA REUNION	3,700	5th May	Marseilles, Havre or Dunkirk.
MADAGASCAR	2,819	5th June	
VILLE DE HAVRE	3,165	5th July	

FIRST SALOON ..... £25.

Cuisine a la Française. For further particulars apply to—

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

London Agents.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—81, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 200.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
Messrs. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette", Steam Press.

—BASS'S BEER—
BOTTLED BY
FOSTER AND STONE

GUINESS'S
—DUBLIN STOUT.—

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER ALE,
BY IND COOPE & CO.

Messieurs GRUBER ET CIE.'S
CELEBRATED BOCK ALE,
As used in the Principal Hotels and Restaurants in Europe.

BECK'S PILSENER BEER.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

A MARVELLOUS FEVER CURE.

Most obstinate forms of Fever arising through the biliary derangement, Malaria or Exposure quickly disappear and are permanently cured by the use of Squibb's Ague Specific. The King of Fever Remedies. Re. 1, at MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay, Esplanade Cross Road.

SEA-SICKNESS.
HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS
SHOULD TAKE WITH THEM A BOX OF
LANATTA PILLS
AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR SEA-SICKNESS.
"I should never think of going to sea without them.—J. EAGLE BOTT."
Rs. 3-0 per box. One Pill is a dose.
Agents :—PHILLIPS & CO., LD., Bombay & Poona.

WEDDING PRESENTS.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

JUST UNPACKED—A Large STOCK of the following Articles, Moderately Priced, Beautiful Designs and Durable, best PLATING :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Tea and Coffee Services	65	to 225
Liqueur Frames	35	to 70
Fruit Knife stands	15	to 30
Prize Cups	18	to 50
Butter Dishes, Revolving	15	to 30
Claret Jugs	15	to 25
Trays, Waiters and Salvers	14	to 115
Fruit Stands	15	to 100
Sugar Boxes	7	to 10
Ice Cream Plates	5	
Sardine Boxes	20	to 30
Inkstands	9	to 70
Table Lamps	25	to 50
Nut Crackers	4	to 6
Smokers' Sets	20	to 60
Ice Water Jugs	45	to 95
Egg Boilers with Spirit Lamp	10	to 30
Asparagus Tongs	13	
Soup Tureens	5	to 10
Venison Dishes	90	
Spoons, Knives and Forks, per dozen	14	to 25
Fish Knives in Cases	50	to 120
Fruit Spoons	20	to 50
Tea Sets in Cases	70	to 125
Biscuit Boxes	15	to 50
Salt Cellars in Cases	12	to 45
Silting Tea Kettles with Spirit Lamp	40	
Cruet Frames	15	to 08

	Rs.	Rs.
Egg Frames	20	to 60
Ice Buckets	12	to 20
Ice Tongs	5	
Ice Bowls	18	
Wine Services	50	to 100
Cigar Lighters	9	
Flower Stands	15	to 65
Ash Trays	2	to 6
Napkin Rings	2	to 8
Toast Racks	10	to 20
Candle Sticks with Shades	12	to 48
Salt Cellars	4	to 8
Christening Mugs	9	to 25
Salad Bowls	35	to 45
Call Gongs	15	to 30
Cake or Bread Trays	25	to 65
Cheese Covers	30	
Vegetable Dishes	55	to 70
Spirit Flasks	8	to 20
Dessert Knives in Cases	40	to 110
Tantalus	40	to 70
Fish Carvers in Cases	20	to 30
Chutney Jars	15	to 35
Tea Spoons in Cases	15	to 25
Coloured Stoneware Jars for Sugar, Biscuits and Jam	12	to 25
Piano Candle Sticks per pair	30	to 40

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!
Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.
F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearnce of goods.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY, Esplanade Road. KARACHI, Bunder Road.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
HOTEL COUPONS available, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

LATHAM & Co.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Clients' ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.
SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.
PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.
LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.
PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express" at frequent and regular intervals, thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.
BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to all parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.
PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.
Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian Art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.
INSURANCES—Marine and Fire—effected at current years.
Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	36	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	23	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock.
REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Re. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

THE
"PREMIER"
HELICAL
"POLO"
BICYCLES
ARE
NOW
ON
VIEW
AT
MARCKS AND CO.'S
BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS
CABIN TRUNKS, Rs. 12-8.
WARM SUITS, ULSTERS, DRESSING GOWNS.
CABIN TRUNKS & BAGS.
FLANNEL SUITS, Rs. 30.

ASQUITH & LORD,
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

DO NOT
SMOKE
BAHADUR CIGARS
UNLESS YOU WANT
"THE BEST."

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.
"AULD SCOTTIE."
GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

THE
ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.
EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINION OF THE PRESS :

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
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"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
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"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
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"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
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"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

TELESCOPES.

	Rs.	a.
TARGET TELESCOPE, National Rifle Association. As supplied to the National Rifle Association for official use. Constructed specially for showing bullet-marks on a Target at the longest ranges; mounted on a firm Tripod Stand, with rack and pinion motion for gaining an accurate focus; complete, with box	200	0
THE "LORD BURY." An excellent portable Telescope, possessing great defining power, clearness, lightness, and portability. Length, open, 31 inches; closed, 10½ inches; 3 draws, weight 2 lbs., will descern a flag-staff at 22 miles and the time on a Church clock at 6 miles. Fitted with 2 Leather caps and strap.	85	0

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th May, 1898, at 5 p.m.

To Receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet made up to 31st December, 1897.

To declare a Dividend, and to transact, such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

ALCOCK & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers, Alcock, Ashdown & Co., Ld.

THE BLUE DIAMONDS.
A ROMANCE OF CEYLON,
BY LEILA BOUSTEAD.
In Illustrated Cover, Price One Shilling.
PUBLISHED BY
F. V. WHITE & Co., LONDON,
To be had of all Booksellers.

BHAVNAGAR HARBOUR WORKS.

CANCELLING the previous Notice dated 16th April, 1898, inviting Tenders for 300 Tons of DESHARGHAR BENGAL COALS, the TENDERS for the same are hereby INVITED FOR DELIVERY, on or before the 30th September, 1898.

The Tenders should be Addressed to the STATE ENGINEER, Bhavnagar.

Bhavnagar, 23rd April, 1898.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.

FOUR LANCASHIRE DOUBLE FLUE BOILERS, 30 by 7, daily working pressure 100 lbs. per square inch, with all mountings complete, by Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves and Co.

Six Scutchers, 25 Roller and Cleaver Cards, 4 Drawing, 4 Slubbing, 6 Intermediate and 12 Roving Frames and 26 Flyer Throstles of 330 Spindles each.

All the above are in working order and can be seen at the Mill. Offers will be received by Messrs. DAVID SASSOON and Co., the Agents, up to 31st May, 1898.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Mensha'w's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 14th of May, 1898, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ended 28th Feb., 1898.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of one retiring.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 14th May, 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th April, 1898.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees (20) Twenty per Share of Rs. 1,000 each, and Rupees (10) Ten per Share on B Shares of Rs. 500 each (Free of Income Tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1897, declared at the Twenty-fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, held this day, Wednesday, the 27th April, 1898, will be paid to the Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on 24th April, 1898, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 9th May, 1898, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividend, and also Call Receipts of B Shares to be exchanged for B Share Certificates.

By Order,
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.

No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 27th April, 1898.

YOUR PICTURES
FRAMED ARTISTICALLY
AT THE NEW PICTURE GALLERY.
PROPRIETORS:
D. B. TARAPOREWALA, SONS & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

TWELVE STORIES OF M. BANDELLO.

SELECTED and done into English after the manner of Boccaccio, with a Memoir of the Author by Percy Pinkerton, superbly printed in a large type on handmade paper, neatly bound in buckram, gilt top, edges untrimmed.

PRICE Rs. 5-10.

"Twelve novels of this author have been translated and given to the world in one of Mr. Nimmo's goodly and appetising volumes. Inferior as these are to the tales of Boccaccio, they are at least equally free, and they are written with a great verve and very distinct narrative power. The tales are excellently translated and constitute very agreeable reading."—"Notes and Queries."

D. B. TARAPOREWALA, SONS & CO.,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S
BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English built C under-spring CANE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse-harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style meat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Association will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, on MONDAY, the 9th May, 1898, at 4 P.M.

CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 20th April, 1898.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 23rd May, 1898, for the Supply of the following stores:—

I. Miscellaneous Stores of Country produce
II. Oils, Wastes and Tallow
III. Stationery
} Required during the 18 months commencing from 1st July, 1898.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderers' Schedules which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, for items I and II and from the Auditor, Dharwar, for item III on payment of annas 8 per copy.

3. The Company's Specification and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of Tenderers' Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the respective officers concerned.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway Company, at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed

Tenders for Country Stores,
Tenders for Oils, etc.
Tenders for Stationery,

as the case may be.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Major, R.E.,
Agent, S. M. Railway.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 22nd April, 1898.

THE DAMODAR LAKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 28th April, 1898, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1897.

II. To declare a Dividend.

III. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

IV. To appoint Auditors for the Current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 30th April, 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LUKHMIDAS KHIMJEE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 7th April, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Acts 1882 and 1895.

AND

In the Matter of the BENGAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO BE SOLD free from encumbrances by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1898, at No. 1, Clive Row, in Calcutta, at 12 o'clock noon, by Messrs. Sinclair Murray and Co., provided a sufficient sum is offered pursuant to an order of the said Court in the above matters, dated the 8th day of January, 1898.

As a first class going concern, all those Mill Premises situate at Mohesh Seerampore, together with the Buildings, Plant, Machinery, consisting of 18,392 Spindles and 200 Looms with ample preparing Machinery, Implements and Tools, Offices and Outhouses erected thereon, the property of the above Company. The purchaser of same to take over at a valuation to be made by an expert all the Loose Cotton, Cotton and Yarn on process of manufacturing and all the Baled Cotton, Cotton Waste Yarn Cloth and Stores lying in and upon the said Mill Premises and in the said Company's Calcutta Godowns and also all the furniture at present lying upon the Mill Premises. Full particulars of which will be given at the date of Auction.

The property will be sold subject to the conditions of sale which with the description and particulars of the property can be obtained from Reginald Murray, Esq., of No. 11, Hare Street, Calcutta, the Official Liquidator, or from Messrs. Orr Robertson and Barton, Solicitors, and Messrs. S. J. Leslie and Sons, Solicitors, of Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

Dated 22nd March, 1898.

REG. MURRAY,
Official Liquidator.

WM. HAROLD EDWARDS,
Attorney for The Official Liquidator,
6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

THE BUCKINGHAM MILL Co., LD.,
MADRAS.

IMITATION HOLLANDS
(Country Manufactured.)
H. 8, H. 11, H. 69.
Four Rupees per piece,
SIX YARDS FOR ONE RUPEE.
24 yards, 30-31 inches Width, 7 lbs. Cash or V. P. P.

WANTED.

WANTED AT SIMLA

AS SECRETARY for the United Service Institution of India, on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem, a Member of the Institution who can obtain a year's leave in India, from about the 1st August, 1898.

For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY, Simla.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other vaunted remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF

SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,

RHEINPROVINZ,

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from SINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
[TODABMAL]
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW BOWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Vosiau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz for India
" Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "
For these Cream of Champagnes
Apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CALTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY which is much approved in Great Britian, America, and Australia, has scored further SUCCESS by being just Awarded

SPECIAL FIRST PRIZE & GOLD MEDAL,
AT THE
BRISBANE INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION.

Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1898.
WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED.
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufacturer commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Glosl for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to
Dr. GLOSL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with

the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW

"ENGLISH PREMIUM"

SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS

have more than Doubled

DURING 5 YEARS

and now exceed

Rs. 1,17,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
unquestionable Security
being the principal
Features of the Oriental.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED
£12,000,000 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 6
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SUN LIFE
OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810
ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED
ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE
NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE
TRADING COMPANY,
(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)
SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL
IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THE
NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
AND
WATERFALL COFFEES
RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE
and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for
FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.
PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.
TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-8, 1-12, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-8 lb. lead packets.
WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1;
HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.
Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

E. GRALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, Exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. GARRICK, Esq. (Managing Director P. & O. S. N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON	HONGKONG.	SHANGHAI.
AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Taiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
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H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
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Rangoon—P. A. CHURCHWARD, Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	" 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board.

C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,660,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON. THE PARIS BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

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T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

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OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter season.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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First insertion	As. 3 per line.
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,287 1-2
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank of Hongkong and Shanghai	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£23½
Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Rs. if yearly	
Ahmedabad advce.	700	1,000	000	Nil	760
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	690
Anglo-Indian Grain Press Bombay & M. Co., Ld.	1,345	...	00	Nil	50
Ballard S. & W. Co., Ld. (Ballard)	618	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Bombay United	871	50	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	700
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	620
Britannia Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs.	870
Central India	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	975
China Mills Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,620xd
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	76
Dhanraj Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	950
Colabaite S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Dhanrajbhai Mills	800	400	500	25	70
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	522 1-2
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	6.0
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	985
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	515
Dalia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	5574
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	980
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	565
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	690
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	900
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	990
Imperial Cotton	800	500	500	dvd Rs.15	475xd
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	1,030
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775
Jamee Grave	1,100	500	500	20	695
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.74	215
Jeevraj Bailoo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	700
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	500
Khandesh	750	1,500	000	dvd Rs.30	900
Khatau Makanjee Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	95
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	675
Leopold	3,800	100	100	dvd Rs.10	222xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Laxmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1 000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,040
Maharaja United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	8,400
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,125
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	1032
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.55	2070
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20	400
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs30	325
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,270
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	825
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1120
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	840
Shahpore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2250
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	300
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	600xd
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.15	580
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	580
Vaishnaw Makanjee Lukhmidas Khunkerdas	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	300xdm.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	690
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	256
Wadia Mills	1,600	1,000	1,000	..	..

PRESS COMPANIES

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	300
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Broula Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	125
Buach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	14	15
Coimbatore	800	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
Colaba	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315	
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs80	500
Harvey and Sahapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Hingoo Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs10	145
Khaugaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Manjusa Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Madanapura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	360
Mummar M	000	250	a	15	265
New Berar	500	500	00	dvd Rs40	660
New Indian	1,00	125	125	dvd 16½	171½
Prince of Wales	100	600		20	400xd
Sassoon Sandhurst Petit	500	500	7	0	375
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
Standard Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	400
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Ankleswar		200	000	10	dvd Rs65 1,000

MISCELLANEOUS

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,050xd
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,035
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 8	58
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,200
Deccan Paper Mill's	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	240
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Empireof India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	52
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	15
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	115
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	31	260
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	18
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	151
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	1.0
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	76
Sewree Canning	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	470
Shenky & Co.	1,000	100	100	60	45
Strachan & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,065
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	...	158
Telephone Co.	9,300	251	100	dvd Rs11	26 1-2

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 14-4
China Head	" 28-3
Peirin, bar Gold, old	" 24-3
Do. do. new	" 24-1
Australian, bar Gold 100	" 24-4
Bombay bar Gold	" 24-2
Sovereigns	" 15-3
Do. Dragons	" 15-1
Bar Silver 17	" 70-2
do. 171	" 70-4

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 20m. High water, 2-19m., 3-20a. Low water, 8-27m., 9-34a.
Damodher Lukhmidas Mills, Church Gate Street, 3 p.m.
Mody Bay Ironworks Co., Frere Road, 3 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Akbar and Sirdhana entered the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 o'clock, this evening.

PRESENTATION TO A POLICE INSPECTOR.—The Commissioner of Police presented Inspector Sloane with a gold watch, yesterday, in the Central Police Office, at the Market, in recognition of the services rendered by that officer in connection with the cases arising out of the late riots in Bombay.

AN ABSCONDING SERVANT.—Mohanlal Nundram, a Hindu, residing in Shaikh Memon Street, gave his servant Rameshwar Amechund, whom he had employed only a fortnight, Rs. 150, in currency notes for Rs. 5 each, to pay the amount in a firm situated in the same street. The servant failed to pay in the amount, and has since disappeared. Search is being made for the absconding servant.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—Inspector Sloane, doing duty in Khara Talao section in the C Division, has been transferred to Fort (north), replacing Inspector Gannon, who has been appointed to act in the Khara Talao section, vice Mr. Sloane. Inspector Stanford, who returned from England a few days ago, is posted in Kamatipura, in place of Inspector Saunderson, who goes on twelve months' leave from the first proximo.

A FALL FROM A WINDOW.—A Hindu lad, named Kursondas Kumulsee, aged seven years, while flying a kite from the window of his father's house in Narayan Dharu Street, on Tuesday morning last, accidentally overbalanced himself and fell on to the road, a distance of fifteen feet, sustaining a fracture of the right arm and several other injuries over his body. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan, per extra s.s. Marquis Bacquehem, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, to-morrow.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatror, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 3 p.m. on Saturday.—Mails for Busreh, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abas, Lingza, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Mahomerah, per extra s. s. Khandala, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., on Saturday.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, in Oondaria Street, touching the death of Ashabee, a Mahomedan girl, aged fourteen years, the wife of a boilermaker, employed in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, at Parel. The deceased was stooping down with a naked kerosine-oil lamp in her hand, on Sunday last, when her saree accidentally caught fire and she was extensively burnt all over her body. She was not taken to a hospital. Some household remedies were applied to the burns, but she became worse and died on Tuesday. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Brewin charged Jakoo Boodhoo with attempting to commit suicide. Inspector Montague conducted the prosecution. It appeared that the accused, being on bad terms with one Raghunardan Tahel, a ghorawalla, made a wound in his own abdomen with a clasp knife and falsely charged Raghunardan with causing him hurt. Raghunardan was in consequence taken into custody on the charge of attempting to murder the accused. The magistrate sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and the charge against Raghunardan was struck out as a "mistake of fact."

SETTLEMENT OF A DEFAMATION CASE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, the charge against Mr. J. B. Donovaro, publisher of an Italian newspaper, called "L'Industano," of defaming Mr. Claudio Boggiano, the Italian Consul in Boubay, was again called on for hearing. Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while the accused appeared in person. The articles objected to stated that the Consul's appointment was doubtful, and so forth. The accused having tendered a written apology to the effect that he had been deceived by persons who gave him false information, that he withdrew the allegations, and that he was sorry for the same, the case was allowed to be settled.

RASH DRIVING.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Coady, of the Mounted Police Force, charged Makan Bhanna, a coachman employed in the service of Mr. Bbalchunder Gungaram, residing at Walkeshwar, with rash and negligent driving on the Queen's Road on the evening of the 5th instant. The accused, it appeared, was seen driving his master's carriage along the Queen's Road on the evening of the 8th instant in a rash and negligent manner, and he was warned by Inspector Coady to slacken the pace of the vehicle, but he did not give any heed to the warning and continued to drive on at a tremendous pace. The accused was found guilty, and was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST A HINDU EDITOR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Dayaram Jewraj, proprietor and printer of a Gujerati newspaper, called "Dutch Samachar," appeared before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of defamation preferred against him by Manmohandas Kasidas, secretary of the Bombay Pinjrapole. Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Mattubhai and Jamiet ram, solicitors, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Brown, solicitor, defended the accused. It appeared that insinuations of embezzlement were made against the complainant in the issue of the paper of Feburary 13. The accused having undertaken to publish an apology in the next issue of his paper, and on his agreeing to pay the expenses incidental to the prosecution, the case was allowed to be compounded.

POSSESSING CONTRABAND OPIUM.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jolliffe charged two Mahomedans, named Mirza Abdul Cassim and Ali Fateh Ali, with possessing 35 tolas of Persian opium in contravention of section 9, Act I, of 1878. Mr. Kadurbhoy, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The first accused in his statement said that the opium before the court did not belong to him and that the shop from which it was found belonged to the second accused. He went to the shop of the second accused to live there for a day. The second accused, in pleading his innocence, states that the first accused came to his shop, and requested him to give him shelter under his roof for a day. The request was complied with, though reluctantly, and he (the second accused) leaving the first accused in charge of the shop went out for some business. On his return he found that the first accused had gone. Subsequently the police arrested him. The magistrate convicted both the accused and ordered the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 60, and the second Rs. 25. The opium was ordered to be confiscated.

REPORTED BURGLARIES.—Abdool Hoosein, a Mahomedan, who arrived in Bombay about four days ago from Zanzibar, has been putting up in the house of a relative, named Bayaji Wallaji, on the Bhendi Bazaar Road. On the night of the 25th instant, Abdul, in company of his relative Bayaji, went out, leaving the place in charge of Bayaji's wife. The following morning, at about 2 o'clock, they returned home, when they found that the place had been entered into during their absence, and property, consisting of fourteen sovereigns, Rs. 247 in cash, and four silver buttons, collectively valued at Rs. 459, had been stolen from a box which was broken open. The police believe this to be the work of "some expert house-breaker."—A Hindu carpenter, named Govind Goverdhan, has reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments, aggregately valued at Rs. 855, from a cupboard in his room on the third floor of a house in Borah Bazaar Street. The complainant having locked the room on Monday evening, went to sleep in the fifth floor, and the following morning when he returned to his room he found that the place had been entered into. The divisional police assisted by the detectives are making enquiries into the matter.

A QUESTION OF LAW.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Peter Pereira, despatching clerk in the service of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co., was charged by Mr. Charles Marquis, manager of that firm, with embezzlement in respect of Rs. 105. Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, appeared for the prosecution; while Mr. Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. King and Cama, solicitors, defended the accused. In the absence of the complainant, Mr. Sealy suggested that the evidence of those who were in court might be recorded and the case be then adjourned for further inquiry. Mr. Davar took exception to such a procedure being adopted, and asked the magistrate to strike out the case. Mr. Sealy contended that that could not be done as the case was a warrant case and non-compoundable under section 259 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Mr. Davar remarked that in that event the whole of the available evidence at that hearing might be recorded and the case should be dismissed under section 253. Mr. Sealy submitted that under section 252 it was quite necessary that the complainant's evidence should be recorded in a warrant case, and he cited 10, Calcutta, 67, in support of his contention. The magistrate drew Mr. Davar's attention to Criminal Ruling No. 14 of 1897, and adjourned the case for further inquiry.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	3
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	1	0	
	Esplanade	1	0	
B	Mandvie	9	0	13
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	1	0	
	Dongri	0	1	
C	Market	3	0	18
	Dhobi Talao	1a	1	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	1	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbarwada	4	1	
D	Khetwady	1	1	8
	Girgaum	3	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	1	0	
	Mahalaxmi	1	1	
E	Mazagon	1	2	32
	Tarwady	0	2	
	Second Nagpada	2	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	2	
	Byculla	6b	3	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	3	5	19
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	3	2	8
	Worlee	2	1	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	N.-E. & Unknown	6	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		0	
	Jail		0	
	Grant Road		0	
	St George's		0	
	Greaves Cotton & Co's		1	
	Wari Bunder		0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		0	
	Jail, Parel		0	
	Telagu		0	
	Ripon Road		0	
	Hindu		1	
	Soonl		1	
	Arthur Road		2	
	Nizampura		0	36
	Custom Road		0	
	Goculdas Tejpal		0	
	Dariasthan		3	
	Modykhana		2	
	3rd Bholwada		0	
	Port Trust		0	
	Bai Motlabai		0	
	Cama		0	
	Madunpura		0	
	Marwadi Fatehpur		1	
	Bhatia		0	
	Vassanjee		2	
	Khatri Memon		0	
	Govt. House, Parel		1	
	Maratha		8	
	Total	50	46	138
Total plague deaths to date		29,175	25,374	
Total same date last year		27	23	100

a From Dongerpore, in Guzerat, removed to Jain Hospital.
b One from Hyderabad (Deccan).

THE HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

VALEDICTORY VISIT OF SIR JAMES CAMPBELL.

Yesterday evening, Sir James Campbell, Chairman of the Plague Committee, accompanied by other members of the Committee, paid a farewell visit to the Hindu Fever Hospital at Grant Road. A good number of Hindu gentlemen were present to meet him. On his arrival Sir James inspected the different parts of the hospital, and took his seat amongst those who had assembled to meet him. On the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Vrijbhucandass Atmaram, the chairman of the managing committee of the hospital, Mr. Narayen Trimbak Vaid, one of the secretaries, read a report giving the history of the institution. It was stated that the hospital was sufficiently large to accommodate eighty patients at a time. The managing committee had succeeded in raising a fund of Rs. 16,000 by way of contributions and subscriptions, some Parsee gentlemen having also made handsome donations. Mr. Janardhan Gopal, solicitor, in moving a vote of thanks to Sir James Campbell, gave expression to the high sense of gratitude which the managing committee felt for the ready support and help that was always extended to them by Sir James and his colleagues. Mr. Janardhan remarked that some time back when the mortality was high, they were threatened by a very influential body of neighbours to be turned out from that place, and had it not been for the kind support of Sir James and his colleagues they would not have been there at that moment. Sir James was now about to leave them, for some time at least, and they regretted very much that they would now be deprived of the able advice and assistance which they received at his hands from time to time. Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy seconded the proposition, which was carried by acclamation. Sir James as well as other members of the Plague Committee were then garlanded and presented with bouquets of flowers, after which the party left the place.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that in the A ward, Colaba, a dead body was examined at No. 48, Gun Carriage Street, the cause being plague. In the same ward, Fort, a case occurred in 188, Borah Bazaar Street, but being hopeless was not removed. In the B ward, Mandvie, four plague cases, two suspicious cases, and eight deaths were reported. In the C ward, Market, Dhobie Talao, and Fanaswady sections, two cases and no deaths were recorded. In the same ward, Kumbarwada, Khara Talao, and Bhuleshwar sections, one case and six deaths were reported. The D ward (west) showed a clean bill. In the same ward (east) one case was detected. In the F and G wards four cases were reported.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

Yesterday, there were 108 persons in the Wari Bunder Camp, and 4,933 persons in the Byculla Camp.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 2,274, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,119, making a total of 4,393 persons. Departures by sea 672, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,285, making a total of 2,957 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures 1,436 persons.

THE MAHRATTA HOSPITAL.

On the evening of the 25th instant, Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., paid a visit to the Mahratta Hospital and camps. He was shown over the premises by Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, Khan Bahadur, Rao Saheb V. K. Vandekar, secretary, and Dr. Dhargalkar, honorary medical officer of the hospital. Mr. Wadia was delighted to see the patients so well looked after and the camps in such excellent order. As a mark of his appreciation of the good work that is done there he subscribed Rs. 500 for the construction of sheds, etc., and gave Rs. 15 for sweetmeats, and Rs. 15 for fruits to be distributed amongst the patients. Mr. Wadia's kindness was gratefully acknowledged by the inmates of the convalescent and other wards. The members of the committee thanked Mr. Wadia for his generous donation, and expressed a hope that other well-to-do citizens of Bombay will follow in his noble footsteps by helping this deserving and useful institution.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND, 1898.

The following additional subscriptions have been paid to the credit of the amount with the Bank of Bombay upto the 26th instant :—

Previously acknowledged	Rs. 16,555-9-10
Mr. Dadabhoy Pestonjee Karanja	" 5
Revd. M. H. Mody	" 10
Total Rs.	16,570-9-10

CALCUTTA.

The *Statesman* of Tuesday says:—Dr. Haffkine's report on the cultures from the first cases of suspected plague in Calcutta has not yet reached Dr. Cook, but is expected daily. Meanwhile reports of fresh suspicious cases continue to be received, and the greatest vigilance is being exercised by the Health Officer and the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal in regard to them. The latest case was reported from Howrah. This is outside the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Municipality, and Dr. Cook has no particulars about it. Dr. Dyson, the Sanitary Commissioner, has, however, inspected the case, in company with the Civil Surgeon of Howrah. The result of the examination is not yet known. Another case, resulting fatally, is reported from 9, Churiapatolla Lane, Bow Bazaar. A native girl, a convert to Christianity, fell ill with fever, accompanied by glandular swellings in the throat, and succumbed to the disease on Saturday. Of the cases reported there have been five deaths, namely, Girish Chunder Dass, the grocer of Kopaitolla; the lad, two and-a-half years old, who was removed to the Isolation Hospital from Kopaitola; two men who died on Friday—one in the morning and one in the evening—in Roberts Street, which is practically a continuation of Kopaitolla; and the native Christian girl, who, by order of the Health Officer, was removed by her mother to the Medical College Hospital. As regards this last case Dr. Bomford's report is that she died of fever. The others must as yet be classed as merely suspicious. The blood serum of three or four of the deceased cases has been extracted, and their cultures still await examination. The appearance of these cases has necessarily occasioned some anxiety, and cases are reported to the Health Department which, on examination, turn out to be ordinary cases of ailment. A case was the other day reported from the commercial Buildings. On inquiry it was discovered, that a durwan was merely suffering from a form of bubopic fever. The authorities are very watchful, and in every case all possible precautions are being taken. Locally Dr. Cook's hands have been strengthened by the appointment of Dr. E. C. Pettifer, who will have charge of the medical branch of the Health Officer's Department, and, of course, will supervise all arrangements connected with plague precautions in the city. Dr. Pettifer, who was special Health Officer of Fyzabad and Ajudhya, arrived in Calcutta last Thursday, and has already commenced work. If Dr. Haffkine decides that the cultures sent to him contain the plague bacillus, the Government and the Municipality will at once elaborate a scheme for the reception and treatment of the sick, and the segregation, where necessary, of persons in affected houses and stricken areas. If plague should find a foothold in Calcutta, the Bombay system, which contained many objectionable features, will not be adopted. The intention is to take the people into the complete confidence of the authorities; to allow each section of the community, if they so desire it, to erect their own hospitals and segregation camps, and to pay the strictest regard to the privacy of the zenana. The sanitation of every hospital and camp will, of course, in the interests of the general community, be looked after by the responsible authorities, but the prejudices of the people will be respected as thoroughly as Government find possible.

KARACHI.

The plague is distinctly on the increase in Karachi, says the local paper, and this year's visitation is said to be of a more virulent nature than last year's. The recoveries of patients in the Plague Hospitals have been almost nil up to this time, and hence much anxiety and fear prevails in the city, which is now being deserted by large numbers of people who are fleeing from the town to find shelter in the open surrounding country and in the gardens round about Karachi. On Wednesday last, there were 10 cases and 23 deaths, while the returns show 27 cases and 12 deaths the Napier and Market quarters heading the list with 14 cases and 12 deaths, and 11 cases and 7 deaths, respectively. During these two days, the rest being contributed by Old Town, Muchi Meani, Rumchoro Lines, Garden, Lyari, Bunder and Seral. The returns for Friday, give 45 cases and 32 deaths. The total number of cases since the recrudescence being 283 and deaths 187. We regret to hear that Dr. J. F. Mirza, a well known Medical Practitioner and Acting Turkish Consul, Karachi, died of plague of a pronounced type last Thursday night; this is the first case that has now occurred in Camp. Three European nurses have arrived from Bombay to nurse the plague patients in the hospital here, and Government contemplate sending a fourth nurse from Bombay very shortly. These nurses have gained a deal of experience in the Plague Hospitals at Bombay and their services will doubtless be of great value to the poor sick patients now in hospital and will be appreciated in the same manner as in the case of the sisters of Convent of St. Joseph who performed similar duties during the first outbreak of the disease here.

NORTHERN OBSERVATION CAMPS.

The number of persons examined and detained during the week ending the 10th of April at the respective camps of Chakradharpur, Chausa, Buxar, Mairwa, and Khurja were as follows:—Number of persons examined during the week from Monday to Sunday, 999, 7,466, 277, 1,479, and 1,108; total 11,389; numberot persons examined since the plague observation camp was opened, 8,893, 100, 307, 1,185, 19,059, and 33,170; total 222,625; number of suspects detained during the week, 32, 304; nil, 30, and 39; total 325; number of suspect detained since the camp was opened, 270, 3,079, 24, 584, and 1,854; total 5,8.9; number of persons detained in camp during the week, 381, 204,030, and 68; total 683. There were no deaths from plague.

THE S. S. RUBATTINO.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer R. Rubattino, Captain F. Noera, sails today :—

FOR GENOA.

Capt and Mrs A de Castro	Mr & Mrs Nemo de Compos
One Gentleman	Mrs and Miss Mulock
Mr Takideli	Capt Casson
Major N D Costa	Mr and Miss Wyatt
Mr T J Holland	Mrs Barber
Mr Wm D Colberman	Mrs F Pereira
Major R G Egerton	Mrs Anna Reich
Mrs Hepburne	Mr W S Pachecho
Col, Mrs and Miss C F Massy	The Honourable Miss Alba de Norona
Mrs Agnew	Mr P S Kujmeer
Lt B O Roe	Mr and Mrs Fletcher
Lt L C Falz	Mr Jal Barber
Mr H R James	Mr Syed Ali
Mrs James and infant	Mrs J da Costa
Mr H M Nemazee	A Lady and 6 children
Lt L S Downes	
Lt R W Boger	

& 48 deck passengers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—31 bales hair and 5 bales wool Hajee O H Hassum, 60 bales wool T Jeevanjee, 17 bales wool Nagjee Nanjee, 240 cwt coir yarn R Khetsey and Co.

Stanley Hall s—2,300 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 100 bales wool B. Harbhow, 20 bales wool N Cassombhoy and Co, 160 bales hemp John L Kerston and Co, 10 bales wool Ruttansey Nanjee, 150 bales cotton fly and 100 bales twist waste P Hurjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Thames s—5 bales hides 11 bales kips W and A Graham and Co, 57 cwt oilbanum A H Mowjee and Co, 22 packages woollen carpets King King and Co, 8 cwt nutmeg Moledina Lailjee, 10 cwt condiment H Muncherjee and Co, 40 cwt fishmaws R Dhanjee, 240 cwt gum N Cassomohoy and Co, 8 bales skins E Ladha m and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Thames s—20 bundles mats and 1 case haberdashery F P Bhumgara.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Thames s—2,000 cwt castorseed Nansee Khairaz and Co, 2,000 cwt Mowrasced, 999 cwt castorseed and 2,001 cwt Gingelly seed K D Sassoon and Co.

Britannia s—114 cwt gingellyseed John Fachiri.

Ile de la Reunion s—200 cwt castorseed Volkart Brothers 2,000 cwt wheat Nansee Khairaz and Co.

Goodwin s—1,001 cwt linseed and 432 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers.

Telena s—5,256 cwt wheat Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR HULL.

Castello s—1,000 cwt wheat R tchie Steuart and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Beira s—318 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 4,000 cwt castorseed Finlay Muir and Co, 2,000 cwt rapeseed Ritchie Steuart and Co, 2,000 cwt peppyseed K Nixon and Co.

Gaekwar

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The rate for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. ... each succeeding line, As. 8, No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c, &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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ON VIEW.—Mr. R. G. Whittle's Furniture, 1 Lady's and 1 Gent's Bicycle, at "Sea View Terrace," Wedehouse Road, Middle Colaba; TO BE SOLD, on 29th instant.

ON VIEW.—Mr. Walter Lang's Valuable Furniture, Platedware, Glass and Crockeryware, etc., Bay Arab, etc., at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources, Re. 1. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 28th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Work, Dadar, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

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BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.
AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 27.

A FURTHER advance of 1-2 per cent. made the price of Consols stand yesterday at 110 15-16. French Rentes declined 1-4 per cent. to 101 3-4; and Paris Exchange on London 2 1-2 centimes, to 25·31 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 112 1-2; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-8 per cent. lower, at £61 13-16. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s.3 1-2d. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight, as well as on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills, was quoted at 3 7-8 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-8d. higher, at 26 1-16d. per oz.; and New York 1-4 cent, at 56 3-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London also higher to the same extent, at 4·84 3-4 dollars. About £250,000 was paid in Gold into the Bank of England yesterday.

Braziers' Copper was quotad at £60; and Yellow metal at 5 3-16d.

For White Karachi Wheat the quotation was 37s. and for Red Karachi 36 1-4s. June-July shipment to Hull, business done via the Canal; for White Delhi 42 1-2s. per 492lbs. April-May shipment to Hull, business done via the Canal. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 2,600,000 quarters, compared with 2,640,000 quarters on the preceding Friday. For Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed, 43s. per 416 lbs. was quoted April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, tone of the market strong; for Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, 40 3-4s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Havre, business done via the Canal in a strong market; Brown Rapeseed, 37 3-4s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, market strong; Linseed, 38 3-4s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, market quiet in tone.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market prices both spot and for arrival were unchanged. The market closed quiet, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The day's sales were 7,000 bales; and the Imports, 22,000 bales. The Manchester market closed firm.

The price of Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in New York at 6 3-8 cents per lb.; July Futures were 4 points lower at 6·25 cents per lb., and October 2 points at 6·30 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S Ports were 18,000 bales; and the Arrivals this season compare as follows with those in 1897 and 1896 :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	18,000	6,000	8,000
Three days' do.	32,000	17,000	21,000
Since 1st Sept.....	8,133,000	6,405,000	4,955,000

Locally, prices for this staple are to-day Re. 1 per candy lower, "Good Bhownugger" being quoted at Rs. 150, May delivery; "Fully Good Bengal" at Rs. 164 per candy, April delivery. Exporters bought 1,400 bales, and the Mills 600 bales; total, 2,000 bales.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—The arrivals here continue to show a considerable increase.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	13,541	bales.
Wheat	38,626	cwts.
Linseed	5,229	"
Rapeseed.....	11,629	"
Gingellyseed	1,907	"
Poppyseed	2,930	"
Castorseed...	3,883	"
Rice	32,097	"

FREIGHTS are a strong market. Steamers are being chartered for June shipments at 24s. 6d. to 25s. per ton; and ready lines have been done at 26s. 3d. For May shipment sellers ask 26s. 3d.

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-4d. for three months' sight Credits. At the latter rate a moderate amount was reported, but for Bank Paper the enquiry was small. We quote at closing :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 4d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-4d.	"
Francs	1·71 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates show an advance of 3-8 to 5-8 per cent. at 93 7-8 for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents; Threes remain at 87.

SHARES.—There is little or nothing doing in this market. Colaba Land and Mill are Rs. 7 1-2 lower.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 19th April, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 13th April, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	April 13. Rs. A. P.	April 19. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	83,50,000 0 0	83,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.....	1,75,93,396 9 0	1,64,21,742 11 10
Other Deposits, &c.....	4,21,53,498 13 6	4,35,25,679 5 10
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	3,81,595 4 4	4,33,951 15 11
Sundries	26,44,202 8 4	27,75,695 5 3
	Rs. 9,11,22,693 2 2	9,15,07,069 6 10
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	31,12,887 0 0	29,51,680 0 0
Other authorised Investments.	75,00,840 0 0	74,54,830 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	2,25,31,019 13 2	2,25,98,607 15 5
Accounts of Credit do.	2,48,64,787 3 7	2,51,82,295 15 9
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,24,12,519 0 10	1,24,49,232 14 8
Balances with other Banks	9,52,875 3 8	8,13,838 11 0
Bullion	2,925 11 8	2,748 3 0
Dead Stock	13,14,294 4 8	13,13,982 1 8
Pampas	10,980 5 0	11,101 5 8
Sundries	12,64,060 2 2	12,64,127 6 8
Cash, &c., at Head Office...	65,48,781 7 3	75,32,615 8 2
Do. at Branches...	1,06,01,342 14 2	1,00,25,419 4 10
Rs.	9,11,22,693 2 2	9,15,07,069 6 10

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 19th April, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office.....	6,36,410	Inc.
Do. at Branches	18,08,064	Dec.
Other Deposits	13,72,181	Inc
Post Bills	52,356	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	2,07,837	Dec.
Loans	62,788	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	2,24,508	do.
Mercantile Bills.....	36,733	do.
Cash at Head Office.....	9,83,834	do.
Cash at Branches	5,76,423	Dec.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Communication between Bolama and Bissao interrupted.

Cable Capetown Mossemedes interrupted.

Private correspondence with Costa Rica suspended.

Diplomatic telegrams alone can be accepted till further notice.

Private telegrams for Costa Rica may be posted from Panama. Rate to be collected is that to Panama.

The postage to be collected from sender on telegrams to Costa Rica posted from Panama is usual rate of five annas.

Cable Cayenne Pluheiros interrupted.

Amazon Cable interrupted beyond Gerupa.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Censure established at Key West. Telegrams in secret language for all offices in Cuba prohibited.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, at 5 p.m., on Friday, the 29th instant.

Stoppage three Rangoon wires only one line open through Mandala; working badly.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 27th April 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	..	...	...	20	...
Teheran	27	1	58 p.m.	..	49
Suez	27	2	40 p.m.	...	18

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 27th April 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	1	10	...	5
" Karachi	0	18	...	2
" Madras	0	36	...	1

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIEST DELIVERY OF TELEGRAPHIC WAR NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS, largely augmented during the War between the United States and Spain, will be delivered at the earliest moment daily, and throughout the day by Messengers from the

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTION for the TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE, Rs. 2 per Mensem.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BUCK—BERESFORD.—April 27, at St Thomas' Cathedral Bombay, by the Rev Leigh-Lye, Chaplain, William Tennant, Captain, Durham Light Infantry, son of General L W Buck, to Beatrice Elinor Biddulph, younger daughter of Charles Beresford, Banker, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FREELOVE—April 16, at Nazira, Upper Assam, the wife of Thomas Freelove, of a daughter, still-born.

MEYER—April 21, at Simla, the wife of W S Meyer, I C S, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ANTHONY—BOWLER—April 11, at Christ Church, Mhow, by the Rev L F Phillips, M A, Chaplain, Stanley Ernest Bachmann Authony, Deputy Collector and Magistrate, second son of the late David Anthony, Deputy Collector, to Martha Henrietta Grafton, daughter of the late Arthur Nolan Carr Bowler, of Calcutta.

DEATH.

OWEN—April 23, at Bangalore, Lavinia Ann, widow of the late Thomas Owen.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1898.

IT cannot even now be said that in the Bombay Presidency we have entirely left behind us the Famine of 1896-97, for relief-works are still carried on in one taluka of Poona and in Sholapur. In the former case the relief is on a small scale, the number of workers being only 633, but in the western talukas of Sholapur 6,827 people are being kept from starvation by the State. The rainfall is notoriously precarious in Sholapur, and the protection of the population against failure of crops is therefore far inferior to that of the other Deccan districts. This liability to bad seasons is kept well in view in the incidence of assessement, which is only 7 annas 7 pies per acre; it will remain at this figure for some time to come, as the period of settlement does not expire until 1904. It is expected that the relief-works will not be opened more than a month or six weeks longer, and that when the rains have commenced the people will be well able to support themselves. It is satisfactory to learn that, so far as the rest of the Presidency is concerned, agricultural prospects are good, the winter crops have almost everywhere been very satisfactory, and the cultivators have paid in their land revenue without any difficulty. In Khandeish and one or two other districts the new assessments were postponed during the famine, but they will be imposed during the course of the present year, and then in a very large part of the Presidency the revised scales of payment will apply. There is no reason to doubt the ability of the cultivators to pay the revised assessment without hardship, for the rural population has come out of the ordeal of the late famine remarkably well. It was a less intense, though more widespread, visitation than that of twenty years ago. The reduction in severity is chiefly due to the increased communications, and this, in conjunction with the improved methods of State relief that were in operation, has brought the agrarian population through the severe trial without having inflicted, so far as can be judged, any great permanent economic injury to the agriculture of the Presidency.

The traveller in rural districts does not come upon gangs of homeless peasants wandering to the towns, as was the case after the famine of 1878; neither does he discover further evidence of agricultural disintergration in the shape of deserted villages. So far as can be gathered from the returns that have been received, there is very little evidence of land having gone out of cultivation as a result of the famine. The districts where the risk of such economic retrogression has been greatest are Bijapur and Sholapur, where the loss of large numbers of plough cattle has been calculated to bring about such a result. The Indian Charitable Relief Fund, however, rendered very good service in mitigating this tendency by providing the cultivators with funds for the purchase of cattle to replace the loss of these indispensible parts of the stock-in-trade of a Deccan ryot. There is reason to believe that when the returns are forthcoming, it will be found that the area of land under cultivation has not been reduced to any marked extent as a result of the late visitation. A question of great importance in coming to any conclusion as to the economic effects of the famine is the extent to which it has led to the transfer of proprietory rights in holdings from the cultivator to the money-lender. It is certain that in this respect also the issue of the famine compares very favourably with that of its predecessor in the seventies. For one thing a distinct advance has been made in the popularity of tagavi advances from Government, in preference to the obtainment of accommodation from the sowcar. Unfortunately the heavy strain of deficits in the Imperial Exchequer has led this year to very material curtailment of the grants allotted by the Government of India to the Bombay Presidency under this head. But within the limitations thus imposed the people are taking full advantage of the opportunity to borrow in what is to them by far and away the cheapest market. The system has indirect results of a beneficial kind, for in the Dharwar, Kanara, and other districts, where it is most popular, it leads the money-lender to recognise by a substantial reduction of his extortionate rates the competition to which he is exposed in trying to earn an honest penny.

One unavoidable, if unfortunate, result of the famine was that Government were compelled to reduce very largely the ordinary grants for tagavi to the districts where there was no scarcity, and Sind and the Northern Division had to go short in order to provide for the more pressing needs of the Konkan and the Deccan. Government are now able, however, to go back to the old standard, under which each Collector sends in an estimate of the amount he can dispose of in the shape of advances, and a proportionate allotment is then made. There can be no doubt that during the famine these State advances served as a substitute for loans which the people would otherwise have got from the money-lender, and this has been of great value in staying the tide of agricultural alienation and serfdom. But the system has its limitations, and in certain respects will never be so popular as the more ancient method of obtaining accommodation which is followed by the ryot. The sowcar has this great advantage in his competition with the State, that he will lend money for any purpose, domestic or otherwise, while the grant of tagavi is conditional upon its employment in agricultural improvements or the purchase of stock. The works in respect to which the advance is made are inspected, and if it is found that the money has been expended for domestic or other non-agricultural purposes the borrower is liable to repay the whole advance at once. And yet in most cases when the cultivator borrows it is for the purpose of celebrating a marriage or a funeral ceremony. This is a point which cannot be overlooked in the formation of agricultural banks, the non-establishment of which owing to the refusal of the Secretary of State to approve of them, fills Sir William Wedderburn with such righteous anger. The amendment of the Contract Act that has been proposed by Government will not go far in solving a problem which, as Sir Lepel Griffin says, forms the worst calamity that affects India. But it is clear that if the ryots either by means of agricultural banks or of Government loans can borrow at reasonable rates of interest, a very substantial contribution will be made to the question of stopping the alienations of the land and the serfdom of its holders.

WHAT will in all probability be the last Abkari report appearing over the signature of Sir James Campbell, has been issued, and relates to the twelve months ended July 31st last, the Abkari revenue year beginning four months later than the ordinary official year. The revenue from Abkari was Rs. 88,77,592, which was nearly four and-a-half lakhs smaller than in the previous year, but was in excess of each of the three years 1892-93 to 1894-95. The revenue was exceptionally heavy in 1895-96, and in spite of famine and plague the ordinary average was well maintined last year. The wonder is in view especially of the former calamity, that the decrease in revenue was no greater. Its comparative smallness is one of many evidences that exist that the spending power of the people was certainly not reduced to a point at which only bare necessities could be provided. The evidence given before the Famine Commission in Bombay showed that in some cases able bodied men lived in idleness in their villages on the wages earned at the relief camps by their wives and children, and the maintenance of the Abkari revenue at almost average figures would seem to strengthen the view that a good deal of deception was practised, and that help afforded by the State was not really needed in all cases. However, it is far better for the Relief Code to be so framed as to open the door for some imposition, than for undue severity of tests to lead people in real need to lower their vitality by keeping away from the famine works until their power of resistance, physical and economic, is almost exhausted. Plague and famine were not the only causes of lessened receipts in respect of country liquor. The reports from Bombay and several of the Collectorates show that a contributory cause was the absence of Hindu marriages during the Sindhast year. In regard to Thana and Kolaba mention is also made of the prejudicial effect on the revenue of "the so-called temporary temperance movements." Presumably we are to gather from this phrase that Sir James Campbell regards the movements as something more than "temporary" and judging from the increasing interest taken in the temperance propaganda by social reformers in India this view appears a reasonable one.

The decreases of the year included a sum of Rs. 28,000 in respect to the tax on trees tapped for toddy and its distillation in the town and island of Bombay, the deficiency arising from Government having reduced the tax on the representation of the tappers that, owing to the plague, they could not pay it in full. The early cessation of the rains was one cause in the Thana district of the issue of fewer licenses to tap toddy trees, the people being deterred from applying for licenses by the knowledge that the yield under such conditions would be smaller. The average incidence of Abkari taxation per head of the census population was 8 annas 8 pies against 9 annas and 1 pie in the preceding year. The variations in the incidence as between different districts is very remarkable. The city of Bombay with its large wage-earning population is of course far ahead of any of the districts, the incidence there per caput being Rs. 2-14-10. The low lying enervating plains of the coast line collectorates naturally yield a greater Abkari revenue than the Deccan districts. In Thana the incidence was Re. 1-3-11, in Surat it was Rs. 1-13-1, in Kolaba Re. 0-11-0, while in Satara it was only Re. 0-1-1, in Ahmednagar Re. 0-1-10, and in Sholapur Re. 0-3-10. The average consumption per head of population varies from 32·5 drams in Bombay and 23·3 in Surat to 0·7 in Satara and Kaira and 0·8 in Bijapur. The report states that the number of shops licensed for the sale of intoxicating drugs is being gradually lessened wherever diminution is possible without risk of inciting the sale of illicit liquor or drugs. We doubt whether the Temperance Council in Bombay will concur in the next statement that "wherever new shops were opened care was taken to ascertain previously the wishes of the local residents." The Council has very justly asked that when a license is applied for in this city, the fact should be made public in a far more thorough manner than that of putting up on the premises a notice which no one reads. Each application should be advertised in the local papers, in time for objections to be made before the license is granted. The report makes a suitable reference to the great loss sustained by the death of Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Hormusji Dubash, who held the abkari farms of Surat, Poona, Ahmednagar and Khandeish, all of which have been transferred to his two sons. As Sir James Campbell remarks, he had rendered most valuable services to the department since its infancy. It was therefore only fitting that Government should issue a resolution expressing their regret at his demise. Sir James Campbell's successor elect as Commissioner, Mr. Cumine, and also Mr. Drew, are mentioned as having taken special interest in abkari work in their respective districts.

A WIDELY distributed circular calls upon Eurasians, Anglo-Indians, and Native Christians to revive the policy of the late David Emmanuel Starkenburgh White and form a new oriental community. The circular is signed by Mr. E. J. S. White, whose knowledge of human nature seems somewhat limited. He asks those he addresses to become "like the Parsees" an independent community, self-reliant and national without "clinging to the coat tails of the Europeans." He would have them adopt coat tails of their own, wear a distinctive costume, cease styling themselves Eurasians, Anglo-Indians, East Indians, Native Christians or anything at all of that kind and adopt a comprehensive designation, viz., Nazarenes. They are of course to be Christians to study and observe Christian moral precepts, though they may belong to any church or creed. This is the first rule proposed, and from this a great leap is made to the subject of dress. They must wear only cotton clothing unless medically advised to wear woollen, abandoning the use of tweed clothes as suitable only for Europeans. New head-gear has been designed for the use of male members, who are forbidden to wear any cap, hat or helmet which will identify them with Europeans or Eurasians. They are further required to practice simplicity and frugality in food, to use wine and strong drink only under medical advice, and to abstain from entertaining friends with liquor under any circumstances, and are required to contribute, as they may think fit, for the carrying out of the objects of the Association. One of the first objects of the Association, it seems, is to acquire lands in the vicinity of Madras for the purpose of establising the colony of "New Nazareth." The affairs of the Association will be managed by a president, to be called the Khan of the Nazarenes, who will be assisted by a council. The scheme seems predestined to failure, for the aspiration of that member of society who is asked to become a Nazarene is decidedly to follow in the footsteps of the Europeon rather than of the native.

THE total has fallen this week, but there are still 10,941 persons in receipt of famine relief, over ten thousand of them being in the Bombay Presidency. From now until the rains set in we fear the numbers are likely to increase; at all events they cannot be materially reduced. The season reports for the past week showed that though rain fell in eleven districts the standing crops in some of them have been injured by rust or high winds in two talukas. Harvesting of late crops is progressing in ten and cotton-picking in five. Preparations for next season continue generally, fodder is sufficient, and agricultural stock generally healthy. But prices have risen in three districts, and jowar varies from seventeen to nineteen seers the rupee Madras reports show that good rain fell in Tinnevelly, whilst light showers fell in the Circars, Deccan, Madura, Nilgiris, and on the west coast. There was, however, insufficient for irrigation with the exception of two of these districts. A fair harvest, however, continues with a middling outturn, and though pasture is scarce, fodder is available, but dear. Prices have risen in six districts. In others they are stationary or slightly easier. Although the total number on relief is under a thousand—not a tenth of the total in Bombay—the season reports are more gloomy, and we are further told that there is no improvement in prospects. Bengal, on the other hand, is flourishing, the spring harvest over the entire province is put down at a quarter over sixteen annas. There is, however, a slight deficiency of water in the six districts, but the rain is likely soon to remedy this. In the North-West Provinces crops are satisfactory, supplies and fodder are sufficient, and prices easier and still falling. In Burma insects have damaged crops and prices are higher, especially in Rangoon. In other provinces the prospects are good, and no scarcity is likely to be felt in any.

ONE of the first matters claiming the Viceroy's attention in Simla will be the question of the further reduction in the Field Force on the Peshawar frontier. Orders should issue this week for the demobilis

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

President McKinley has issued a Proclamation granting Spanish vessels leaving or arriving at United States ports up to the 21st May to clear unmolested.

PRIZE COURTS TO ADJUDICATE.

The Prize Courts will adjudicate on the captures made already.

DESPATCH OF TROOPS TO KEY WEST.

An American transport with 800 troops on board has left Hampton Roads for Key West under convoy.

THE PHILIPPINES TO BE WATCHED.

A telegram from Hongkong states that the American fleet leaves Mirs Bay to-morrow to watch the Philippine ports.

The rebels around Manilla are prepared to co-operate with the Americans.

AMERICAN TORPEDO VESSEL DETAINED.

In pursuance of her declared neutrality, Great Britain has prevented the sailing of an American torpedo vessel from Falmouth.

CAPTURE OF ANOTHER LARGE SPANISH STEAMER.

The Americans have captured and brought to Key West the Spanish Transatlantic steamer Panama bound from New York to Havana with Spanish refugees and a valuable cargo.

The Americans have also captured two more schooners close to Havana.

[The steamer Panama, Captain Quevode, is a vessel of 1,347 tons, and was a regular trader between New York, Havana, and Colon.]

NEUTRALITY OF FRANCE AND ITALY.

APRIL 27.

France and Italy have proclaimed their neutrality in the Spanish-American war.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE AMERICANS AND INSURGENTS.

Lieutenant Rowan, of the American service, has landed in the eastern part of Cuba, and is going to the insurgent camp to arrange for co-operation between the Americans and the insurgents.

THE SPANISH FLEET IN THE PHILIPPINES.

It is stated that the American fleet from Hongkong has been ordered to attack and destroy the Spanish fleet in the Philippines immediately.

REPORTED MOVE OF A SPANISH FLEET.

It is currently reported that three Spanish cruisers and seven torpedo vessels have started secretly across the Atlantic.

FAILURE OF A LIVERPOOL HOUSE.

APRIL 26.

Sherwood and Thompson, cotton importers of Liverpool, have failed; their liabilities being estimated at £50,000.

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION FROM THE FOREIGN SECRETARY.

GREAT BRITAIN'S NEUTRALITY IN THE WAR.

REGULATIONS FOR INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 27.

A "Gazette Extraordinary" is, to-day, issued by authority publishing the communication addressed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to Lord George Hamilton laying down the rules which are ordered to be observed in India in connection with neutrality in the war between Spain and America.

These rules are to be treated and enforced as Her Majesty's orders and directions, Her Majesty, the communication states, being "fully determined to observe the duties of neutrality" and "resolved to prevent, as far as possible, the use of Her Majesty's harbours, ports, coasts, and waters within Her Majesty's territorial jurisdiction in aid of warlike purposes of either belligerent."

The Rules provide that nothing but the necessaries for crews shall be supplied to any war vessel of either belligerent which seeks shelter within a British port, also coal enough to carry a vessel home, such coal only to be supplied, however, once within three months to same vessel without special permission. Further, such vessels shall be compelled to put to sea again, as soon as the weather permits, after the necessary repairs have been executed, but not until the twenty-four hours' law has been given to any vessel of opposing a nationality which may have left the same port previously.

Further, prizes shall not be allowed to be brought into British ports nor shall British territory be utilised for fitting out, arming, or equipping vessels which are intended as warships for either side, nor as a base of operations or for the recruitment of men or renewal or augmentation of military supplies of arms.

DEATH OF COLONEL GAMBIER.

The death, at Dera Ghazi Khan, from bronchitis, of Colonel Gambier, Commanding 5th Punjab Cavalry, is reported.

THE BANGALORE COMMAND.

Colonel Money, lately Commanding Assam District, gets the Bangalore Command when General McLeod goes in July.

SICKNESS AT JAMRUD.

Sickness among the British troops at Jamrud and Bara is slightly on the increase.

THE ZAKKA KHELS AND THE KHYBER.

The Allahabad paper is mistaken in reporting that the Zakka Khels have become responsible for safety of the Khyber. The portion they have undertaken to guard is only a small section passing through their limits at the Lundi Kotal end. No arrangement has been entered into regarding the remainder which passes through the confines of the Kambar Khels and other clans.

ANTI-ENTERIC INOCULATION.

The authorities at Home have pronounced against the proposals for voluntary anti-enteric inoculation of drafts shipped by troopships from England to join British regiments in India, and the scheme accordingly his fallen through.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' LEAVE.

Leave to Indian Medical Service doctors has been practically re-opened, but may be interfered with by the arrangements which are being made in Bombay to depute twenty-five doctors to Calcutta in the event of the suspected plague cases there proving genuine.

FRONTIER NEWS.

A telegram to-day from Malakhand reports all quiet and no probability of disturbance occurring during the progress of the Chitral reliefs. All arrangements are being well acted up to by the Khans of the tribesmen.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

HEAVY MORTALITY AMONG RATS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 27.

Two fresh cases suspected to be of plague have been discovered to-day.

Within the past week a large number of rats have been found dead in the Municipal Market. A press representative who went round the shops in the market, to-day, was told that in some shops as many as fifty dead rats were found. The Superintendent of the Market reported the circumstance to the Health Officer, who requested that a few of the rats be sent him; which was done.

To-day, the Superintendent, with a European constable on duty in the market, were busy searching everywhere for dead rats. But the rapid mortality has apparently almost exterminated the rats, and scarcely one could be seen in the place.

The authorities still refuse to admit that the cases that have occurred are true plague.

In an interview, yesterday, Mr. Risley, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, stated that he refused to believe there were any cases of true plague in the city, because there had been no mortality among the rats; but in view of the discoveries in the Municipal market it is evident not much value can be attached to his opinion.

THE CASE AGAINST SARDAR GURDIAL SINGH.

LAHORE, APRIL 27.

Mr. Tweedie and Mr. Johnston, the two Civil Service Commissioners, who are to try Sirdar Gurdia Singe, a man of the Punjab Commission, on charge of bribery and corruption, will hold their first sitting in Lahore about the 10th May. Subsequent sittings will take place at Mooltan, commencing about 19th May.

There are altogether nine charges, and the Commission will try the accused on all of them.

PLAGUE IN THE KANGRA VALLEY.

Plague is reported to have broken out in the Kangra Valley in a village near Palampur, two deaths having occurred there. The weather in the valley is unusually hot for this time of the year.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 26.

The B. I. N. Co.'s s. s. Goorkha arrived here this morning.

PORTSAID, APRIL 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Manora left this morning.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 26.

The Australian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela, from Kobe, sailed for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, APRIL 27.

Mail steamer Australia from Australia, arrived.

The N. Y. K. steamer Idzumi Maru left Tuticorin, for Singapore, on 26th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Muke Maru left Singapore, for Colombo, on 27th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market was firm.

Good Bhownuggur	3
2½ per cent. Consols	110 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	112 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 13-16

About £250,000 has been paid into the Bank of England to-day.

MISS BEATRICE BERESFORD'S WEDDING.

MISS BEATRICE BERESFORD, younger daughter of Mr. C. E. Beresford, local manager of the Commercial Bank of India, was, yesterday morning, at the Bombay Cathedral, married to Captain W. T. Buck, of the Durham Light Infantry. There was a numerous attendance, and a brilliant array of military and naval uniforms and pretty frocks. Among the invited guests were:—Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. Heugh Symons, Surgeon-Captain and Mrs. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Reddie, Captain and Mrs. Fleet, R. N., Mr. Walter Lang, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer, Major Paget and officers of the Durham Light Infantry, Captain Schneider, 1st Bombay Cavalry, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., Major and Mrs. Stanley Smith, Mr. Plinston, Mr. and Mrs. LeMesurier, R.E., Colonel G. Martin, R.E., Mr. Pechey, Mr. Watson Smyth, Lieutenant Lyall, R.N., Surgeon-Captain Baines, Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers, Mr. Sidney Wyatt, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson Brown, Mr. and Mrs. C. Stevens, Mr. and the Misses Warren-Jones, Lieutenant and Commander Mowbray, R. N., Lieutenant Kinahan, R.N., Lieutenant Plant, 20th Hussars, Mr. Baker, Mr. Way, Durham Light Infantry, Mr. and Mrs. Carkeet James, and Miss James, Mr. H. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. Smetham, Captain Hall, 12th B. C., and Mr. R. Steel, 17th B. C., and many others. The service was fully choral, the Rev. S. Leigh-Lye officiating, and Mr. Mant, the gifted organist of the Cathedral, presiding. The Cathedral was daintily decorated for the occasion. The bride looked particularly bright as she approached the altar, and was the object of much genuine admiration. The bridegroom was accompanied by Captain Schneider, of the 1st Bombay Lancers, as best man. The bride was dressed in rich cream duchesse satin, with full court-train from the shoulders. The bodice was made in the "cross-over" style and richly trimmed with pearl trimming, lace and orange blossoms; the orange blossom falling from the left side of the bodice to the ground, and edged with lace. The sleeves and neck were filled in with pleated chiffon. The bride carried a shower bouquet of orange blossoms, and tube-roses, the gift of the bridegroom. An ideal bridesmaid was Miss Beresford, sister to the bride. She was dressed in cream accordion pleated chiffon, and wore a mauve hat entirely covered in violets. She carried a shower bouquet of gardenias and Eucharist lilies. Among her ornaments was a curb chain bracelet, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride's going-away dress was of pale blue silk crepe, over blue shot silk, the bodice being of blue satin, and made in the "pouch" fashion, and handsomely embroidered with silver trimming, the yoke and sleeves being of chiffon. She also wore a blue chiffon hat to match. All three frocks were made by Madame Chartron. The presents were particularly numerous, as well as artistic and valuable. Among numerous cheques and other handsome gifts were a diamond and emerald ring, two diamond and ruby rings, a topaz and pearl necklace, a diamond ring, a suite of Wimbridge furniture, an over-mantle, Burmese carved screen, side saddle, silver-crested canteen, hand-painted dessert service, and China tea set, an ebony toilette set, two clocks, numerous silver dessert dishes, a set of silver flower vases, six silver boxes for toilette table, dessert spoons, crested China dinner and breakfast service, a cheval glass, numerous silver salt cellars, silver-mounted dressing-bag, silver scent bottle, China coffee service, Burmese silver bowl on carved stand, carved ivory-box, gold and pearl brooch, three silver cream jugs and sugar basins, a silver tray, two Jeypore trays with carved stands, silver side-dishes, a set of silver table glass, silver card case, silver umbrella handle, three cut-glass scent bottles, a silver peg measure, fruit spoons, case of tea-spoons, Burmese silver embroidered panel, ruby and diamond brooch, silver and satin table centre, silver cheese and butter dish, brass lamp, etc.

After the conclusion of the ceremony the bridal party and guests adjourned to the residence of Mrs. F. A. Reddie, in whose charming drawing-room a reception was held and the health of the bride and bridegroom was toasted. Mr. and Mrs. Buck left by the afternoon train for Matheran.

VICTORIA GARDENS REFRESHMENT ROOM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The refreshment room in the Victoria Gardens has been vacated for about last thirteen months. It is stated that the Municipal rent is too much for the house (about Rs. 600 per annum), and it hardly leaves anything to the proprietor after paying the Municipal bills. Hence nobody comes forward to take it up. I hope the Municipal authorities will look to the comfort of the people who visit the Gardens in this hot weather and encourage somebody to open the refreshment room.—Yours, &c.,

H.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE capital outlay on major and minor works and navigation of the canal system of Bengal during the past official year reached the enormous total of Rs. 7,53,60,000. The largest work on which capital outlay was incurred is the canalisation of the Bhangore Khal—an important channel in the series comprising the inner boat route of the Calcutta and Eastern Canals system. On this work no less than Rs. 4,54,400 were spent during the year, bringing up the total expenditure to Rs. 5,90,000, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 10,57,400. According to the Superintending Engineer great difficulties were experienced in the construction of the locks at each end of the channel. The total length of the canals in operation was 916 miles, of which 495 1-2 are for irrigation only, and 178 miles for navigatiou only. There were 2,605 miles of distributaries capable of irrigating over a million and a half acres. The results of the year's working of the major works are characterised in a resolution just issued by the Government of India as "very satisfactory," the percentage of net revenue having risen from 0·19 in the year before to 0·83 in 1896-97.

THE total strength of the United States naval squadron on the China station consists of the Olympia (flagship) cruiser of 5,800 tons, the Boston cruiser of 3,000 tons, the Raleigh cruiser of 3,183 tons, and the Concord cruiser of 1,700 tons, with two gunboats the Helena and the Petrel, and the Monocacy sloop. The squadron lay at Hong Kong when the last mail left on April 2nd. On the other hand, the Spaniards had at Manilla the Reina Christina cruiser of 3,520 tons, the twin vessels Don Antoni de Ulla and Don Juan de Austria, cruisers of 1,130 tons, and the twins Isla de Cuba and Isla de Luzon, protected cruisers of 1,048 tons built at Elswick. These cruisers are of modern design and armament, but they are much inferior in speed and tonnage to the American vessels mentioned. The Spaniards have also at Manilla two cruisers of obsolete build, the Castilla (wood) of 3,260 tons and the Velasco (iron) 1,152 tons, as well as of four gunboats.

THE passenger traffic on the Assam-Bengal Railway showed a large and satisfactory increase for the half-year ending the 31st of December, 1897. On the section of the line north of Akhaura, the earthquake affected the passenger traffic, and on the re-opening of the line the trains ran comparatively empty. Confidence, however, appears to have been restored, and there has been a marked revival on the section referred to, and the improvement continues. The traffic in fish for which there is a considerable demand in Comillah and Chittagong, revived during the half-year, and the tea traffic showed a very satisfactory increase, as owing to the earthquake planters concluded arrangements with boatmen for the carriage of their teas, and it was late in the season when the tea began to revert to the railway route. The Burma Oil Company have lately opened a depot in Chittagong for the sale of their oils which is carried to Chittagong by their own steamers, and it is anticipated that a considerable traffic in this commodity will be shortly developed. The jute traffic is at present comparatively small, but when the jetty at Chittagong is erected, it is anticipated that it will improve. Owing to the engineering strike in England the delivery of the necessary material for the erection of the jetty has been delayed. Some of it is, however, now arriving at Chittagong.

THE Chittagong Municipality proposed to extend their boundaries to the Flora Pass Road instead of the Khulsee Road on the north side, and on the south-west side a drain from Ghoshail Danga Road up to Mohiskhali Channel instead of Kumarkali Khall. The proposal was made in order that the sanitary improvement of the portion to be included within municipal limits might be taken in hand, as the Commissioner of the Municipality considered that, as the advent of the Assam-Bengal Railway had caused a great increase in the number of houses and the population, the general health of the town might be effected by the Railway settlement. As the Railway Company have completed at a considerable cost their own sanitary arrangements, they represented matters in this light to the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, who considered the proposals of the Municipality to be premature, in which opinion the Government of Bengal concurred.

PRINCE RANJITSINHJI arrived at Madras the other day from Colombo and received an ovation from his Madras fellow-countrymen who assembled on the railway platform to receive him. In a conversation with a local journalist, referring to the recent tour of Mr. Stoddart's team in Australia, he made the following not very clear and not very gracious remarks: "The tour was a most enjoyable one socially, but for that we were for the most part entirely dependent on ourselves. It was only when we came to play cricket that the personal element, a bitter element sometimes was in evidence." The failure of the English team, he added, was entirely due to lack of combination, and on this point he is not disposed to agree with the view that a good beginning was made and that the failure came only afterward. "The matches won," he said, "including the first test match, were due entirely to individual merits and not to good combination. Individual efforts may occasionally succeed, but no team desiring consistent success should rely only on individual players. The team left England with the reputation of being a strong combination, but that was on their English form. The condition of the wicket and the weather upset all calculations. There is also the question of luck to be considered in cricket. Luck is a factor to be taken into consideration, and I may say without much fear of contradiction that we had more than our fair share of bad luck."

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending the 16th of April was 234, against 269 and 282 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 125. There were 14 deaths from cholera, against 20 and 28 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 68. There were five deaths from small-pox during the week, against two in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 84 and 25, respectively, against 98 and 21 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 26·1 per mille per annum, against 39·0, the mean of the last five years.

SIR DOUGLAS STRAIGHT has been telling the Press Club that in his early days, long before the pagoda tree had been shaken, which, shrunken yet still sustaining, grows in the compound of the Allahabad High Court, he ran a paper in conjunction with Mr. Arthur a'Beckett of *Punch*. The running paid so poorly that on one occasion the two had to make their breakfast entirely off a sample of Hungarian wine sent along with an advertisement. The luck that brought wine of any kind to an evanescent essay in amateur journalism., observes a contemporary, has certainly not deserted the two *collaborateurs*. Otherwise, no doubt, we should not have had the story.

THE last *Gazette of India*, writes a contemporary, brings to mind the desperate fighting at Dargai, and everyone who followed the course of the campaign will be glad to see how liberally the Order of Merit has been given to the Native Officers and Sepoys who showed such marked gallantry on October 20th. The 3rd Sikhs and 1st Battalion of the 2nd Gurkhas have seven and eight, respectively, of their number admitted to the Order, for good work done on that day alone. The 1-2nd Gurkhas also furnished three more recipients of the Order for gallantry at the Tseri Kandao on November 16th. This story is an interesting one. The enemy were pressing closely on the rearguard, all the wounded of which had been passed on except one. Surgeon-Captain Selby, accompanied by Havildar Dalman Ale, went back to look after this sepoy, while Lance Naik Lachman Rana rushed past them to help the wounded man along. While Surgeon-Captain Selby was attending to him, the enemy got to within forty yards and opened fire. Thereupon Santbir Gurung, collecting a few Gurkhas, made for the party and by rapid firing checked the tribesmen. Here was a series of brave actions, and we trust that the plucky Surgeon will not be forgotten when honours are being distributed. He probably drew the whole of the fire upon himself, as the Afridis at such short range could not have failed to recognise him as an officer. Looking at the list in the Gazette it will be seen what native regiments were in the thick of the fighting. Thus the distribution of the Order of Merit are:—3rd Sikhs, 13; 1-2nd Gurkhas, 10; 15th Sikhs, 10; 1-3rd Gurkhas, 6; Derajat Mountain Battery and 2-4th Gurkhas, 4 each; 1st and 2nd Battalions, Gurkha Rifles, mostly scouts. We have not quoted these figures for the purpose of invidious comparison, but only to show how the distribution has been made.

CAPTAIN HILL, 20th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Bombay Command, during the absence on leave in England of Captain Mead.

MR. DENZIL IBBETSON, on return from leave home, resumes charge of the Secretaryship of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, Mr. J. B. Fuller reverting to the Central Provinces.

A FEW more subscriptions to the Sikh Saragheri Memorial Fund have come in and are acknowledged in another place: the total received being now Rs. 29,855. Of this Rs. 5,000 have been sent to the Officer Commanding the Depot, 36th Sikhs, Rawalpindi.

THE Bishop of Lahore is suffering from fever. On Sunday evening in the Cathedral the prayers of the congregation were asked for him.

THE spring having been unusually dry this year in Cashmere, the rabi crops have been withering and dying for want of rain. About an inch of rain, however, fell on the 14th and 15th April, but the strong wind that accompanied it, dispersed the clouds, not letting more rain fall. The present fall will save some portion of the crops.

A NOTIFICATION is under issue prohibiting the conveyance by rail from stations between Ludhiana and Jullunder city of any used apparel or bedding except such as may be carried as the personal baggage of travellers, and this as the impediments of travellers from the infected areas, is to be detained at Beas or Ludhiana, will undergo disinfection at one or other of these places.

SIR LOUIS KERSHAW, Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, leaves London by the Caledonia on April 28th, Lady Kershaw remains in England, probably until the cold weather.

FROM the returns now published relating to tea growing in Assam, it appears that this industry shows remarkable signs of development, the total area under cultivation having more than doubled itself during the past sixteen years. In 1880 there were only 120,512 acres under mature tea, the figures for 1896-97 being 247,655 acres under mature tea and in addition 44,254 acres with plants less than three years old. The total outturn from this area for the year in question amounted to 103,727,359 lb. being an increase of 10,202,785 lb. over the figures of the previous year. This increase is attributed to the fact that the climatic conditions were on the whole favourable to the growth of the leaf, and also to the extension of the area under tea. An additional area of about four square miles was also disforested during the year, and with the exception of about 23 acres made over to the Assam-Bengal Railway this was all thrown open to the cultivation of tea. During the year 1896-97 there was an increase in the area under cultivation of 15,895 acres as compared with 7,218 acres in the previous year. This increase was distributed over all the districts, and was partly due to the opening of new gardens and also to the extension of cultivation in the existing gardens. In both the Brahmaputra and Surma valleys the yield per acre showed an increase: the figures being 431 and 460 lb. respectively for 1896-97 against 414 and 437 for the previous year. The prices realised were on the whole lower than those of the previous yeas, the tea from the Surma Valley fetching As. 6-10 per lb., and the Brahmaputra Valley teas As. 8-3 per lb. against As. 7-4 and 8-7 in the previous year. Twenty new gardens were opened during the year, the majority of these being in the Cachar district: 31 gardens were amalgamated with other gardens; while only one garden was abandoned. If the labour problem could be satisfactorily solved, it would probably give a still greater impetus to this extensive industry.

A JOINT application has been submitted to the Government of Bengal by the Inspector-General of Bengal Police and the Commissioner of Calcutta Police for the establishment in Calcutta of an armed Police force. The present scheme includes the issue of revolvers to the European police, but the main portion of it is with reference to the formation of an armed force of 170 men of the native army reserve who are to be divided into three companies, one to be stationed in Park Street Shana one at Machua Bazar, and the third at Sukea Street. They are to be under a separate Superintendent who with the other officers must have had a military training.

A CIRCULAR has been issued from the Bengal Financial Department, the tenour of which briefly stated is that there is to be rigid financial supervision in the Administrative and Judicial Departments of the Province. The curtailment is to be general, including all branches, and is to apply to the Revenue, the Commissioners of Divisions, District Judges, Police Commissioner, Small Cause Court, Sanitary Commissioner Police, Jails, Port Office Botanic Gardens, &c. The balance of fifty eight lakhs which stood to the credit of the Bengal Government at the beginning of 1896-97 has been exhausted by famine, plague, earthquake and the Chittagong cyclone. As it has been laid down by the Secretary of State that twenty lakhs is the minimum sum which can be safely kept as a working balance, and as the estimates for the current year only give a balance of little more than five and a-half lakhs it is incumbent upon the Bengal Government to look very carefully after its finances. Accordingly, the plain intimation is given that the closest supervision must be exercised as to establishment charges of all kinds and that proposals for increase cannot be entertained as there is no reserve balance to meet such expenditure.

WITH reference to recent remarks concerning the paltry extra allowance of Rs. 150 a month granted to civil surgeons on duty at plague segregation camps, writes, the *Englishman*, it is to be noted that police officers get an additional Rs. 300 a month for this work, and it is to be remembered that this amount represents to them so much pure gain, while the medical officer, withdrawn from civil employ, loses all his other allowances and private earnings. We have already drawn attention to the fact that combatant and military medical officers, who do not sacrifice so much, get in return Rs. 300—or exactly double the honorarium paid to their civil confreres. It will be conceded that the work done at the plague examination stations is of a most important character; the least carelessness might result in the importation of the plague into Calcutta, with consequences to the inhabitants and the trade of the metropolis not pleasant to contemplate. Under these circumstances it is not too much to ask the Government to rectify a genuine grievance affecting men on whose shoulders rests a very heavy responsibility.

MR. GANDHI, who visited Calcutta nearly two years ago to draw public attention to the grievances and disabilities of Indians in Natal, is still waging his up-hill fight. Recently, before the Durban Town Council, he appealed in vain for a retail license for an Indian trader and was refused simply and solely on the grounds of the colour of the trader's skin. There was good deal of force and truth in Mr. Gandhi's statement that such a decision was unjust un-British. His client had gone to Natal at the wish of the Colony; he had slaved long on a poor pittance; and then he was deprived of the means of earning an honest livelihood because he had a brown skin. From this it would appear that the Indian immigrant question is by no means adjusted in the South African Colonies.

THE Reverend Ola Hamson, one of the American Baptist Missionary Union, writing from Bhamo in the New York *Independent*, gives a far from flattering account of the Chinese Commissioner and his suite who were sent to demarcate the Burma-Chinese frontier. "Both the General and his soldier," says the Rev. Ola, "gave the impression of being only semi-civilised savages. I learned the other day that he ordered the ears out off one of his men for having caused some trouble with the sepoys in the British lines."

MOST people would think that an original book on Dickens is a performance no longer possible. But this is what, according to "Literature," Mr. F. G. Kitton is doing. Mr. Kitton's forthcoming volume, "Charles Dickens and His Illustrators," will contain about a hundered drawings never before published. Reproductions, for the most part, of original sketches intended to be tentative, the drawings represent the work of Cruikshank, Doyle, Seymour, Leech, Cattermole, Tenniel, Maclise, Stanfield, "Phiz," Landseer, Luke Fildes, and others. Among the drawings are portraits of Dickens and of the artists who illustrated the original editions of the novels. Forty of the drawings, says "Literature," are by Cruikshank and "Phiz." The volume will also contain unpublished letters by Dickens and the illustrators on the designs. Many of the drawings are in the possession of Sir John Tenniel, Mrs. Doyle, Mr. Augustin Daly, Miss Hogarth, and the Duchess of St. Albans.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, in the Council Hall of the Municipality, when there were present:—Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, chairman, Mr. R. H. Vincent, C. I. E., Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. G. W. Roughton, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E., Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

COMPENSATION TO AN INSPECTOR.

The Committee gave sanction, under the proviso to Rule 22 of the Pension Regulations, to the payment of Rs. 360 to the widow and four children of Mr. J. Pinto, the late Sub-Inspector, Health Department, who died of plague on the 3rd March last, having contracted the disease in the execution of his duty in Kamatipura District. The amount to be debited to the grants sanctioned for the suppression of the plague.

WATER-SUPPLY IN THE CITY.

The Committee recorded memoradum to the Secretary, No. 1192, dated 20th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding letter to himself No. W 232-115, dated 12th idem, from the acting Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, enclosing two statements showing the cost (a) Rs. 36,313-8-3 of departmental works, and (b) Rs. 3,652-5-9 of private works, done up to 3rd April 1898, in respect of the alterations of the water-supply in various parts of the city in connection with the special measures adopted for the suppression of plague; these statements including all previous expenditure under these two heads.

DRAINAGE OF A HOUSE IN NISHANPADA ROAD.

The Committee further considered letter to the Secretary, No. 31211, dated 4th March 1898, from the Commissioner, requesting approval of the Committee, under the terms of Section 230 of the Municipal Act III. of 1888, of an order in writing being issued to Mr. Moolji Nurnahomed Khimji, authorizing him to drain his premises at Nos. 190-200, Nisnanpada Road, by carrying the same into, through, or under the land, belonging, or alleged to belong to Mr. Gangji Punja, to the Municipal sewer at Umerkhadi Road in such manner as the Commissioner shall think fit to allow.

Letter to the chairman, dated 9th March 1898, from Messrs. Ardasir, Hormu-ji & Dinshaw, on behalf of Mr. Gangjibhoy Punja, protesting against the order being issued as above.

Memorandum to the Secretary, No. 31480, dated 9th March 1898, from the Commissioner, forwarding letter to himself, dated the same day, from Messrs. Ardasir, Hormasjee and Dinshaw on the above subject.

Memorandum to the Secretary, No. 1022, dated 18th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding letter to himself, No. 551, dated 15th idem, from the Executive Engineer, reporting on letters from Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw on behalf of Mr. Gangjibhoy Punja on the above subject.

On the motion of Dr. Bahadurji, it was resolved to postpone the consideration of the question, the matter being referred to a sub-committee to visit the premises and to submit their report on the same to the Standing Committee.

RESULTS OF PROFESSOR LUSTIG'S SERUM.

The Committee considered the report as to the results of Professor Lustig's curative serum in the treatment of plague cases.

Dr. Chowksey in his report said that Professor Lustig's serum had been obtained from four horses. The table appended to the report gave the quantities of the active substance injected into each animal before bleeding, and the potency of the serum in each case was in proportion to the quantity of the substance injected; the serum of the animal that had the largest quantity giving better results than that obtained from the others. The number of patients treated up to date was 103; 84 having been treated at the Arthur Road Hospital, 10 at the Mahratta Hospital, and 9 at the Parel Hospital. As the admissions at the Arthur Road Hospital had been few of late, no control cases could be reserved for comparisons, but of 6 control cases at the Maratha Hospital, 5 died and 1 recovered, as against 10 treated with Professor Lustig's serum, of whom 4 died and 6 recovered. At the Parel Hospital 9 control cases were reserved and of those 5 had died up to date, and 4 were under treatment, as against 4 deaths and 5 recoveries amongst a similar number treated with the serum. As the serum of horse No. 1 was comparatively weak, it did not give such satisfactory results as in the other animals that had reserved a larger quantity of the active substance, and had had, moreover, longer time for preparation. Of the 103 cases 59 died and 44 recovered. Of those cases 18 were very advanced and grave, including some that were pneumonic and even unconscious. The object of treating them with the serum was not so much to test its efficacy as a curative measure, for they were beyond all hope as to see whether it had any effect in ameliorating the symptoms. This the serum certainly did, for though the patients eventually succumbed, there was considerable improvement, albeit of a temporary character, in the symptoms. Taking all these cases together, the recovery rate came to 42·71 per cent.; and if the 18 grave cases above referred to were eliminated, the rate would be 51·77 per cent. These results were distinctly encouraging, regard being had to the types of cases generally admitted, most of them being from 3 to 4 days old, and amongst practically the lowest classes of the people. The average mortality of plague cases at the Arthur Road Hospital during the present epidemic was 73·55 per cent.; the serum reduced it to 57·29 per cent., and excluding the grave cases to 48·23 per cent. As the serum got stronger and stronger at each fresh "expedition," more observations were needed, and it was hoped that the results with the stronger serums would be still more satisfactory.

Dr. Viegas suggested that if a quantity of the serum could be spared it might be distributed among the various plague hospitals in the city.

Dr. Katrak thought that the results were no doubt encouraging, and it was necessary to ask Professor Lustig to go on preparing fresh serum. They did not know when they would see the last of the plague. Nobody could say what might happen next year.

The Chairman informed the meeting that the Municipal Commissioner had already written to Professor Lustig to proceed with the preparation of the serum. Fresh quantities of serum were being received every week.

Dr. Viegas then proposed that, in the opinion of the Standing Committee, it was desirable that the Municipal Commissioner should distribute Professor Lustig's serum amongst the various plague hospitals should the quantity of serum allow of such distribution.

Dr. Bahdurji suggested that a quantity of the serum might be sent to Karachi, where the plague was raging at present.

Mr. Roughton enquired how could they pay from the city funds for serum supplied to Karachi.

Mr. Vincent: Karachi people will pay.

Mr. Roughton: Then, well and good.

Dr. Bahadurji: A small quantity might be sent by way of experiment.

Dr. Viegas's proposition, together with the recommendation made by Dr. Bahadhurji, to send a small quantity of serum to Karachi, was then put to the vote and carried, Mr. Roughton only objecting to the recommendation.

FURTHER DEMAND FROM THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

The Committee considered letter from the Chief Accountant, in which he said that with reference to the Corporation's resolution of the 14th instant, sanctioning a further grant of Rs. 2 1-2 lakhs towards plague expenses, making a total of Rs. 27-1-2 lakhs on account of the several grants sanctioned up to date, he had to report that the sum of Rs. 27 1-2 lakhs had already been exceeded by Rs. 9,219-14-9. The Plague Committee's revised estimate of expenditure for the current month amounted to Rs. 2 1-4 lakhs, against which Rs. 2 lakhs had already been advanced to them. Their estimate for next month amounted to Rs. 1,50,000. Thus a total sum of Rs. 1,75,000 would be required for payment to them, and a sum of about Rs. 50,000 would be required next month to meet the expenditure incurred by municipal officers on plague measures. The Chief Accountant, therefore, requested the Commissioner to obtain from the Standing Committee and the Corporation their sanction to a further advance of about 2 1-2 lakhs from Loan and Surplus Balances, to be adjusted finally as might hereafter be decided by those bodies.

The consideration of the letter was postponed till the next meeting.

The Committee, after transacting other business, adjourned.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT WEST R. E., has been detailed for duty at Gilgit.

The following notice appears in General Orders:—"Officers Commanding Native Corps are informed that 'Bronze Hunter Magnetic Compass" with vernacular dial, (Nagri and Urdu) can be obtained either from Captain A. W. Andrew, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, or the Army and Navy Scores, Bombay, at Rs. 6-8 each when not less than 100 are purchased, and at Rs.6 each when not less than 200 are purchased The compass is divided into tens of degrees, and appears to be a suitable instrument for rough and rapid work, which would probably be useful in screening and reconnaissance work by native officers and non-commissioned officers who are unacquainted with the English symbols. The compass has a swinging needle, and fixed dial but no sight vane by which a bearing can be taken."

MESSRS. BELL and Sons are beginning a re-issue of Sadler's well-known and deservedly popular "Commentaries on the New Testament." A volume is to be issued every month until March next year, when the issue will be complete. Next month will be published the Commentary on St. Mark, and that on St. Luke on the 1st of June. The volume on St. Matthew has just been issued.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE CUBAN SHIELD.

MR. PHELPS ON THE POLICY OF INTERVENTION.

THE American papers arriving by the last mail contain the full text of the letter on the Cuban situation addressed by Mr. E. J. Phelps, formerly American Minister in London, to Mr. Morton, late Governor of New York, and formerly American Minister in France. After pointing out that no nation can afford to depart from the principles of international law, Mr. Phelps goes on to say that among the rules of conduct that have become imperative by reason of these principles none is more clearly defined than those which limit the right of military intervention by one nation in the internal affairs of another. He says:

"The idea that this country or any other is justified in undertaking a moral or political supervision over the affairs of its neighbours, and in correcting by armed invasion the faults of their institutions or the mistakes of their administration, or administering charity to them by force, is absolutely inadmissible and infinitely mischievous."

Mr. Phelps directs attention to the fact that Spain is a friendly nation, and always has been. She is struggling with a rebellion against her Government in Cuba, thus far without success:—

"But the rebellion would long ago have perished from exhaustion had it not been supported and supplied by continual expeditions from this country, in violation of our own neutrality laws and treaty obligations. Our Government has not, it is true, countenanced these expeditions, and has made some efforts to suppress them, since, no doubt, but always ineffectual, through United States' marshals who have usually arrived at the wharves from which the vessels sailed soon after their departure. A twentieth part of the naval force which we are now ransacking the world to collect for what are called 'the purposes of national defence' would have put an end to the only source from which the rebellion has been kept alive. It has been claimed by some of the advocates of war that Spain must be held responsible to us for the loss of the Maine, whether her Government is to blame for it or not. This proposition they will find it difficult to support; but even if her negligence were the cause of the disaster her liability is questionable. Does it occur to these gentlemen that the rule they invoke works in either aspect of the case both ways? If Spain must guarantee the safety of our ships in her ports whether herself in fault or not we must equally guarantee to her that armed expeditions to subvert her government shall not be fitted out and despatched from ours. And if negligence in the one case is the criterion of liability it must be equally so in the other."

The question of self-defence is next considered, and the position is taken up by Mr. Phelps that the American people are under no necessity of self-defence against Spain in any definition of the word. The argument that war should be entered upon by the United States against Spain for humanity's sake is examined and declared to be invalid. Proceeding to discuss the treatment of the Reconc

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO MR. F. A. LITTLE AT BANDORA.

A LARGE number of European and Native ladies and gentlemen met at Bandora House, Sea Face, Bandora (the residence of Mr. Hurkisondas Nurotamdas), on Tuesday evening, to witness the presentation of a valedictory address to Mr. F. A. Little, retiring Government Solicitor. The bungalow and its surroundings were splendidly illuminated with lights of various colours, which in the bright moonlight presented a charming appearance. Mr. and Mrs. Little were received at the entrance of the bungalow by Dr. D. A. De Monte, Mr. Hurkisondas Nurotamdas and Mr. Ratanji B. Karanjwala, the members of the Entertainment Committee. Some minutes having been spent in conversation and friendly greetings,

Dr. De Monte read the following address on behalf of the public of Bandora:—

Mr. F. A. Little.—Sir,—The public of Bandora have heard with much regret that you are leaving India for good, and they cannot permit you to go until they have shown you the esteem in which you are held by them. They have accordingly requested us to convey to you that esteem, and this we now do. That you deserve some recognition from the Bandora public is evident to all those who have followed the local affairs of that place. The result of your labour, as a Municipal Commissioner, is shown in the present condition of Bandora, which though it is not yet all that could be desired, is better than it was ten years ago when you first came to live in our midst. To give examples of improvements in Bandora which have either been due to your initiation or your influence we need only to point to our excellent water supply, and to the coast beacon which has saved many a poor fisherman from shipwreck. These were the ordinary acts of administration, but there is one period of your civic career which calls for prominent notice, we allude to your strenuous effort to combat the plague, which unfortunately brought ruin and distress to many a Bandora family. In this struggle with the plague, your sympathy with the poor was always evident, and your presence in a plague-stricken home was always welcome, and we must not forget the kindly service which Mrs. Little also rendered during the plague epidemic. For nearly nine years in the midst of a busy life, you have been a member of the Bandora Municipal Board, and your unfailing courtesy and zeal have formed an ideal which every member of the Board should strive to attain. The Government of Bombay, as was to be expected, has also recognised your services, for on two occasions they appointed you the President of our Municipality, and during your terms of office the members felt that, in appointing you, the Government had done that which was for the benefit of Bandora. We feel that when you reach England you will find many opportunities to exercise your public spirit which we know you will grasp, but we ask you, and we ask it sincerely, that you will not forget the little Indian town of which you were a citizen for many years. Of this you may be assured the public of Bandora will not readily forget you, and that which you did for them. We wish you and Mrs. Little every happiness and a long life in your own country.

The address was then placed in a silver casket and presented to Mr. Little, who graciously accepted it.

Mr. Little, in replying to the address, said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—I thank you all very sincerely for the address you have been so good as to present to me, for the words in which it is expressed, the artistic manner in which it has been prepared, and the costly casket in which it is enclosed. Whatever little good I have done for Bandora, I have done most willingly and gladly. I fear you have given me credit for more than I deserve. You have been good enough to allude to my services in connection with the water scheme. I trust no one here will suppose that all the praise is due to me, others worked, and perhaps more zealously than I did in initiating and carrying it out, so many indeed have helped that I feel it would be invidious to mention any one's name in particular. The future energies of your commissioners may well be directed in getting the water rate 12 annas per 1,000 gallons now charged us by the Bombay Municipality considerably reduced. Since I have been staying in Bombay the last few days I have heard on very good authority that the Bombay Municipality can supply through the meter with profit to itself water at the rate of 4 annas per 1,000 gallons. Bandora has suffered considerably from having the Bombay slaughter-houses almost in our midst which are a great eyesore. Their presence necessitates frequent inconvenience to those of us who make much use of the roads which become blocked with flocks of sheep and goats, of carts with their freights of food for the vultures, and on the way from Bombay by night by a long procession of meat vans. In addition to this when the wind is in a certain direction we suffer from the proximity of the [slaughter-house refuse, and the factories that draw their raw supplies from the slaughter-houses. These considerations should induce the Bombay Municipality to treat us well in the matter of water instead of behaving as a hard-hearted monopolist to a customer that is bound to go to him, and charging us enormously for some of its surplus water that it has no use for. I trust our Commissioner, and such of the members of the Bombay Municipality as are present to-night will induce Bombay to behave in a more neighbourly fashion. The other matter I have specially alluded to is with is the Dandá Beacon. Our fishermen friends had a great grievance, in that we collected boat fees and did nothing in return for the boats. It was a pleasure to me to participate in removing that grievance for erecting a beacon and providing a light to guide them by night. The third matter to which you have alluded is one that has been uppermost in our minds now, for many months past—the plague. Those who have visited the plague-stricken houses and seen the shift, suffering, and the expenses people have been put to, have been touched to the heart. I am glad that it has been my privilege to do something for them and only wish I had done much more. In connection with sickness I am reminded of the attempt we made some years ago to get up a Bandora General Hospital, a scheme that was not pushed owing to the apparent apathy of the general public of Bandora. People will now better appreciate the advantages of having in our town a hospital. How convenient it would be to many who wanted a better nursing in their houses, if a nurse could be obtained from the hospital to make them comfortable and occasionally visit them. I had intended to give my mite towards the hospital scheme, and will give it before I leave in the hope that it may induce further efforts being made to get up the hospital. I may remind you that the Municipality already has some funds in hand for the purpose—gifts from the Gaekwar of Baroda and others. Your address expresses a hope that Mrs. Little and I will not forget Bandora when we are in our English home. I can assure you that we never shall, and we shall certainly remember the present occasion. We have spent many happy days here and have made many friends. I shall often look back over Bandora' life with pleasant remembrance. We must now say farewell, which we do in the fullest sense of the term, and wish Bandora prosperity and you and yours much happiness. (Applause.)

The gathering dispersed at a late hour, after doing justice to the refreshment provided for them.

Amongst those present were: Messrs. R. P. Barrow, Collector of Thana, W. C. Shepherd, Assistant Collector, D. Gostling, John R. Greaves, H. P. G. Macpherson, W. A. Chambers, E. F. Allum, Hurkisondas Nurotamdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Drs. D. A. DeMonte, Sathpute, Messrs. I. D. Monte, A. R. Talcherkar, Joseph Braize, R. B. Karanjwala, G. Pitale, J. Kharas, De Sa, Esperance, Misquitta, Lewis Fernandes, D. E. Sethna, Vinayak J. Sunkerseth, N. Futehally, G. Gonsalves, Edulji R. Reporter, Dinanath Bapuji, Devidas P. Mehta, V. K. Vandekar, M. R. Karanjwala, Drs. Horsedealer, John D. Cunha, Mr. and Mrs. Tribhowvandas Mungaldas Nazhoobhoy, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hydari, Mr. and the (two) Misses R. Habibhoy, Mr. and Mrs. Raoji Vanayek, (two) Misses S. D. Captain, Mr. and Mrs. Bhimrao Atmaram, Messrs. and Miss L. D. Jesus, Misses G. Olivity, Rao Saheb V. Vandekar, Messrs. Sayaji Nagooji, Wasoodev Abbaji, Fazul Jan Meohmed, A. M. Miya H. Khan, and many others.

THEATRICALLY this was expected in England to be an interesting Easter. The dramatic novelties were not indeed, numerous. They comprise "The Heart of Maryland" at the Adelphi, and "Jack Sheppard," at the Pavilion; "The Cousin from Australia," at the Opera Comique; "The Belle of New York"; "The Conquerors," at the St. James's, and, if one may extend, "Lord and Lady Algy," at the Comedy. This may not be a very remarkable list so far as numbers go, but it is a much longer and more important one than has been customary at Easter-tide of late years. Not that it necessarily implies that Easter is likely to become once more a period of theatirical activity. Most of the above-named fixtures happen to synchronise with the present holiday season—that, we should say, is all. Few, we believe, have been deliberately designed for that season. The truth would seem to be that the average holiday-maker cares much more for the established theatrical successes than for any novelties that can be set before him. Of the former he has heard much from the press and in private; he has convinced himself of their attractions, and means to test them. The novelties, for all he knows, may not be good enough for his money; it will be time enough to attend to them when their success is assured.

A BOOK of travel and climbing, entitled "Through, the High Pyrenees" will be issued this spring by Messrs. A. D. Innes and Company (Limited). It will include a narrative of two climbing holidays in the more remote parts of the French and Spanish Pyrenees, written by Mr. Harold Spender, and illustrated from sketches and photograph by Mr. Llewllyn Smith, who also contributes supplementary sections dealing with the history of the Republic of Andorra, and with various subjects of interest to climbers and others. The book will contain several maps.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

WANT OF LABOUR IN LOCAL TRADES.

REFERRING to the want of labour in the different local trades, the *Indian Spectator* thinks Bombay will have to wait for a few weeks more to be quite out of the difficulty. Our contemporary adds: The effects of the plague epidemic are still distinctly felt in this direction, the bands employed in the several industries, who left Bombay during the recent scare, showing no wish to return as yet and settle down to their business in large numbers. The decline of the present epidemic, together with the facilities Government have declared to offer to them have not yet emboldened the runaways to return to business. In the docks, where the export trade is now a little more brisk than could have been expected a few weeks ago, though a distinct revival has set in, the want of labour is being keenly felt, and it is said that the building trade is at present in a similar plight. The reason of this is, perhaps, to be found in the fact of the want of confidence among these classes, as among some other ignorant sections of the community, in the plague measures adopted in the city. Fears are justly entertained that if the labouring population do not return to the City before these few weeks are over, many of them will be loth to come back till the monsoon is over, for the prospects of a harvest in their *gaums* is sure to add to their reluctance to face plague and plague restrictions in Bombay.

THE FAMOUS TEA-PARTY AT MR. MEHTA'S.

In connection with the famous tea-party at the Hon. Mr. Mehta's, a question has arisen, why should the Corporation, in the election of members for the City Improvement Trust, be guided by considerations of caste or creed? The *East Goftar* remarks:—Why, it is asked, should not such an election be held on merits only, independently of the question of the representation of different nationalities on the board? It does not matter if all the four representatives of the Corporation are Europeans, or Hindoos, or Parsees or Mahomedans, so long as the best men are returned by the Corporation. The constitution of the proposed board does not render it necessary that the different nationalities should be represented. The interests, the board would have to look after, would be of a general character, and they can be safe-guarded equally by members of one community as those of another. Like all other public appointments, the nomination or election of members must depend upon their ability and general merits, and not because they belong to one community or another.

MUNICIPAL SERVANTS AND THEIR PATENTS.

Some of the vernacular papers consider it was rather a tame and an innocuous resolution which the Corporation passed on the question of Municipal servants interested in patents. The *Indian Spectator* observes: They have resolved that, in the opinion of the Corporation, it is undesirable that Municipal servants should be interested in, or retain an interest in patents relating to their department. What is "undesirable," pray? And is everything that is undesirable illegal too? Will the Corporation dismiss any of its servants if he does merely an "undesirable" thing? Apart from the wisdom of the resolution, it seems to be a defective one in so far as it does not clearly lay down the penalty for default nor use the language of law, as distinct from that of a moral precept without a sanction. We believe, therefore, that the question will one day again come before the Corporation, and we should certainly like them to lay down a definite rule in the matter. That rule should embody practical wisdom, and should be one that by its own resonableness shall ensure implicit obedience.

PROPOSED PLAGUE CONGRESS IN BOMBAY.

With reference to the proposal of the Bombay Medical and Physical Society to hold a congress of the profession in Bombay in December next, under the patronage of Government, to consider the most appropriate means of dealing with the plague, the *East Goftar* states: It is an excellent idea which the Society will do well to carry out both in the interest of the profession and the public at large. Such congresses are common in Europe, and they not only tend to bring together men of different nationalities and different shades of opinion in one common bond of brotherhood, but are productive of great and important results in connection with the subject for which the congress is held. A medical congress, which representative men from all parts of India are invited to join, will in many respects be a great boon to this country, and in order that the project might be made a success, it is but fair that Government and the Municipalities should come forward with hand-some contributions.

The *Gujerati* observes: The idea of organizing a Plague Congress in Bombay is a good one. Bombay has acquired experience enough and to spare for a gathering of scientific men to further consider the subject. Large medical men, especially those in charge of hospitals and plague operations, ought to be able to throw considerable light on the origin, spread, disappearance and treatment of the disease. Dr. Weir's lecture on plague is a very interesting contribution to the literature on the subject, and a paper written on similar lines might be welcomed even by a Congress which it is proposed to convene in this city. In the discussion of plague measures it is usual in some quarters to ridicule or ignore the habits and feelings of the people concerned. We are glad Dr. Weir does not belong to this class of senseless theorists. He strongly supports inoculation. The merits of the prophylactic treatment might form a very important part in the deliberations of the Plague Congress. Though Bombay can not rid itself of plague by scientific discussions, the question of inoculation is of the highest practical importance, and if the Congress can arrive at some definite understanding on this point, that will be no small gain to this plague-stricken country.

EXECUTIVE DUTIES OF THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

The reply sent by Government to the Corporation, in reference to the request of the latter that the executive duties of the Plague Committee may be transferred to the Municipality, is commented upon by the native journals to be more or less in the nature of a conundrum which does not admit of an easy solution. The *East Goftar* says: The involved character of the replying letter does not show what the Government definitely intend to do in the matter. It is a halting and hesitating document, which, though it has distributed high praise all round to the various parties concerned, does not directly deal with the question at issue. The Corporation is asked to await the reports of the chairman of the Plague Committee and the Municipal Commissioner called for by Government, and reading between the lines, if there is one thing more apparent than the other, Government do not seem to be desirous of giving the Municipality the powers of the Plague Committee, associating with them as desired by that body an officer of Government. The Government consider it necessary to prevent any reckless or uncontrolled expenditure on measures connected with the plague, and in connection with this assertion it was said that Mr. Hall among others in view that the Municipal Commissioner was appointed a member of the Plague Committee." No one knows better than Government that, though the Municipal Commissioner was appointed a member of that body, he never exercised his powers as such, his efforts in that direction being confined more strictly within the limits of his duties as Municipal Commissioner than as a member of the Plague Committee.

The *Indian Spectator* writes: To be frank, we are not quite able to grasp in full the drift of the letter of Government to the Corporation on the subject of the organization to succeed the present Plague Committee which, by the dispersion of its personnel dies a natural death at the end of the current month. Government have evidently not yet made up their mind in the matter, and they expressly aver that they are waiting for a report on the subject from the Chairman of the Plague Committee and the Municipal Commissioner, before they come to a definite conclusion themselves. One thing seems to be clear from the letter of Government. They are anxious to praise all, to blame none, to over-look faults and shortcomings and over-praise such merits as are to be found, and so be on good terms with the Corporation as well as with that class of officials which supplied the personnel of the Plague Committee. It is admitted that there was laxity in supervision over the expenses, and that it was an unfortunate thing that there was no systematic control over the expenditure. But excuse has been found for this in urgency and in unavoidable hurry. The letter of Government is, thus, an attempt at compromise. It would seem that we are, after all, to have a dual organization, for Government believe that whilst such duties as general cleansing and registration and allocation of deaths fall properly within the scope of Municipal organization, a separate agency is required to manage and supervise hospitals and quarantine camps, and the staffs necessary for medical examination and the granting of passes. A separate agency, again, is required to enforce the making of houses sanitary by opening them to light and ventilation, as the only alternative to their compulsory evacuation. But Government treat it as an open question whether this agency should be independent of, or under the control of, the Municipal Commissioner. Duality of control is, indead, objectionable. We should very much like the Commissioner at the head of the new organization, whatever form it takes.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* states:—Lord Sandhurst and Sir Charles Ollivant between them have considerately put an end to the existence of the plaguy Plague Committee. That poor thing was suffering from no ordinary torture and anguish wrought by the plague of its own creation. Let us hope the Government of Lord Sandhurst will now refrain from setting up another authority and leave the work to those most fit to perform it. The experience of the past few weeks has made them unlearn many lessons. It is time they learnt new ones of the right character which might enable them to achieve their good object. So let us drop the curtain over the dead.

The *Gujerati* writes:—A special plague agency, which superceded the municipality, has been tried. It has done nothing that the latter could not have done, and it is fairly open to question whether it has done as well as the other would have. As was to be expected, mere scientific theories, divorced from the surroundings to which they had to be applied, have proved unsuccessful and extravagantly costly. The letter of government to the Corporation holds out a hope that a better suited agency will be appointed. The city must prepare itself in time for the re-appearance of plague after the monsoon in the light of past experience.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NOTES.

THE Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writing on Saturday says:—The principal topic of the week has been the Spanish-American War, which is likely to affect many Indian interests. To begin with securities in London have fallen further, Consols having dropped from 110 7-8 to 109 7-8, Indian Sterling Loan from 113 to 112, and Rupee paper from 62 to 61 3-4, and this has been one of the reasons, although not perhaps the most important, reason, why Government Securities here have remained depressed. Then prices in Europe of cotton and wheat have advanced considerably, which is fortunate for India coming as a time when she has large stocks of these commodities for sale. Freights have also moved sharply upwards, and considerable inconvenience may yet be experienced through lack of steamers to carry the large stocks of produce which India during the next few months is prepared to supply. Further there is the effect upon the London money market, and in consequence a further widening of the margins by the Exchange Banks between selling transfers and buying mercantile bills. This, and the advance in freights, will to some extent diminish the profits which the higher prices of produce in Europe offer to the Indian cultivator. The discount market in London has risen to 4 per cent but no change was made in the Bank of England rate on Thursday. The Bank return shows an increase of notes and gold of £1,300,000, which makes the reserve stand at £19,700,000, or 40 per cent of the liabilities. The raising of the Bank rate a fortnight ago has proved effective and attracted gold from other monetary centres. Banking opinion here seems to be that for the moment there may not be any further rise to speak of in London discounts, but considerable uncertainty prevails as to the course of money in London a little later on in fact uncertainty regarding the future of everything has been the most prominent note in all the Calcutta markets this week and business in consequence has been somewhat retarded. Yesterday's advices from London point to a slight recovery, Consols being 1-16 up, while rupee paper has risen 1-8 and six months' sight discounts are 1-8 lower, although for three months' sight the rate remains at 4 per cent. But of greater importance to India than even the Spanish American War is the growing distress in London of Indian securities referred to in the *Pioneer* special telegram a few days ago. With further rupee borrowing practically impossible in the present disordered state of the currency it may be just as much as India can do to supply her ordinary wants this year from the London money market. One difficulty which the Currency Committee may therefore have to face will be providing the ability of India to raise a gold loan sufficiently large to give confidence in any scheme for establishing a gold standard. If confidence be lacking any attempt to fix exchange can only end in failure. Of course India could resort to the sale of her railways for the purpose of establishing a gold fund in London, but there are obviously many objections to such a course.

I am informed that a few days before the recent currency debate in the House of Commons an informal meeting was held in London at which were present, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chaplin, Sir David Barbour and Mr. Hermann Schmidt, the latter as a currency expert—in order to discuss the situation in regard to India. Sir David Barbour gave it as his opinion that further sterling borrowings should be stopped, that Council drafts should be freely sold, that the rupees should be allowed to drop until it found a more natural level; and then, when that level was found, that some attempt should be made to fix exchange there. Mr. Schmidt, however, was strongly against any further tinkering with the Indian currency, declared that the present system was doomed, and strongly advocated a return to open mints. My informant did not tell me what views the two members of the Government, Mr. Chaplin and Mr. Hermann, expressed at this conference. But as it is by no means improbable that either Sir David Barbour or Mr. Schmidt may be on the Currency Committee, the above expression of their views will no doubt be read with interest. Meanwhile it is significant that advices from Home to more than one of the large business houses in Calcutta point to the re-opening of the mints as a contingency by no means to be altogether disregarded, even in the face of what Lord George Hamilton and Sir James Westland have said.

In the freight market this has been a week of great things. A strong demand for tonnage became apparent about Tuesday, caused mainly by wheat shippers wishing to work; a similar movement showed itself in Bombay and Karachi, with the result that rates are to-day roughly seven and six pence higher all round than they were at the opening of the week. A fair portion of the engagements effected were made at figure, nevertheless freight brokers here have not had cause for much complaint. Not until 32s. 6d. a ton was reached for wheat, were outside steamers induced to come here, for the simple reason that they could do better elsewhere. It would appear that when war seemed inevitable, the price of wheat in London was forced upwards, and, that of course stimulated the article here, and having a heavy crop of wheat in India this season, it has been possible to bring about the largest business in freight alluded to. The market closed firm this afternoon at 32s. 6d. a ton for wheat, but at the price it looks as if steamers will not go on, and this may mean a further rise in the coming week. Sailing ships have hardly participated in the rise: there was a little enquiry for them, but owing to their having asked prohibitive rates the inquiry died away. As no steamers under the American or Spanish flags trade to this port, there is nothing to say about disabilities that the mercantile marine of those two nations may now be labouring under.

The rupee has been well maintained during the week and shows but little alteration, the closing rate being steady at 1—4 1-16 T. T. and 1—4 16-32 for six months' sight credits. Again the principal support has been from the Western side, and in Bombay a considerable export business has passed. The export of rice from Burma is now declining, although from time to time one still hears of a moderate supply of bills in that market. Here exports have not been very active, generally speaking. But Messrs. Ralli Brothers are reported to have done fairly large lines in wheat and seeds. The rise in the price of wheat in England has been considerable, Club No. 2 being now quoted 40s. per quarter as against 30s. 9d. a week ago. In the beginning of April wheat was quoted 34s. 9d. Rapeseed has advanced and has risen about 2s. to 34s. 7 1-2d., while cotton has moved from 3 15-32d. to 3 21-32d. within the week. Great complaints are being made regarding the inability of the East Indian Railway to cope with the traffic in wheat and seeds, and it is feared that serious inconvenience will arise. In imports the rise in cotton has checked business, but future prospects are very fair. There has not been much enquiry for bullion beyond some Australian gold which was sold earlier in the week. The prospects of exchange continue good, and there is no immediate sign of a fall in rupee. At the same time of course there is practically no room for a further rise. Encouraged by the good demand that exists at present for Council drafts, the Secretary of State has increased the amount to be put up for tender next Wednesday from Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 60 lakhs. A year ago only Rs. 35 lakhs a week were being offered. It is undoubtedly a wise thing to endeavour to get rid of as many Council drafts as possible in the busy export season, and for the next six weeks or two months the probability is that the Secretary of State will find no difficulty in disposing of Rs. 60 lakhs a week. In fact it is not unlikely that he will be able to sell more than this average. If so, his position by the end of May will be a very strong one. Already he has sold up to date in round figures £1,590,000 out of the £16,000,000 budgeted for, and the balance remaining to be sold, taking exchange at the Budget estimate, 1 3 3-8, is equal to only Rs. 40 lakhs a week for the remainder of the year. On Wednesday Rs. 50 lakhs offered were taken at 1 3 31-32 demand and 1 4 1-16 for transfers, at which rates applicants received only 35 per cent. Since then Rs. 9 1-2 lakhs have been disposed for up to 1 4 3 32 T.T.

During the greater portion of the week money has been stringent, but to-day a little ease is observable among the banks, call loans being offered at 11 percent. In Bombay, however, the money market is reported to be very tight and there is no appearance of any real ease in money for some little time longer yet. In the bazaar the position is still strained and money remains scarce. The *sutta* on Government paper is now 12 annas for month. Loans on Government paper have been made by the banks at 12 per cent. The rate for 60 days' sight bank drafts on Bombay is 10 per cent per annum. As an example of how trade is being strangled by the present policy of maintaining exchange by making rupees scarce, I would quote the rate for 30 days' sight documentary drafts on Mauritius which at present is from 5 1-2 per cent to 6 per cent discount and about a month or so ago was even 7 per cent. discount. The time allowed for the negotiation of a 30 days' sight draft on Mauritius is roughly speaking, three months, that is a month for the draft to reach Mauritius, a month for it to mature, and a month for the return proceeds to reach India. Now at 6 per cent. discount this is equal to 24 per cent and at 7 per cent. discount to 28 per cent per annum. It is true that all this does not go into the pocket of the bank or firm that negotiates the draft, as rupees in Mauritius have been rendered so dangerously scarce, that it is extremely difficult to obtain return remittances from there unless at very high rates. But all the same the trade between India and Mauritius has got to bear this enormously heavy charge, and it must be obvious that no trade can be carried on for long, much less prosper, that is subjected to the tune of 28 per cent, or even 24 per cent., per annum for finance alone.

The Government paper market has fluctuated considerably in sympathy with the political situation. The money factor and the unsatisfactory state of the bazaar stand, however, in the way of rupee paper advancing much in value just yet; at the same time, unless a further fall takes place in securities in London, there will probably not be much more of a decline here. The slight rise in London yesterday caused a rather better feeling here to-day, and closing quotations are 92 7-8 for cash and 93 1-2 for delivery in a month. There might possibly be a buyer of the three per cents at about 82, but only for half a lakh or so.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL MATCHES.

THE ASSOCIATION GAME.

ENGLAND V. SCOTLAND.

ON April 2, at Glasgow the last International match of the season was played, and England defeated Scotland by three goals to one. The game took place on the ground of the Celtic Club, at Park Head. In 1896, the last occasion when the two countries met in Scotland, the crowd was too large for the accommodation provided, with the result that the spectators were forced on to the ground. Then the number of people present was calculated to have been at least 55,000. In the expectation of having another crowd of equal, if not greater dimensions, the Scottish Association had stipulated that the Celtic F. C. should make large alterations on the ground. These alterations were efficiently carried out, and on Saturday the Celtic Park was guaranteed to hold 60,000 people. The anticipations of a large attendance were fully realised for a huge crowd assembled to witness the game, but the ground was not uncomfortably crowded, and it certainly could have held more. To tell the exact number who were present is impossible until the official figures are published, but there must have been about 50,000 persons within the ground. The day was fine but unfortunately showery. A smart shower fell about two o'clock, but luckily during the game the rain kept off, and the ground was in good order. There was a moderately strong breeze from south-west by west, and as the playing pitch runs almost east and west, the wind was practically blowing up and down the ground. The gates were thrown open as early as eleven o'clock, and from that hour people streamed into the ground. At three o'clock—half an hour before the kick off—the gates were closed. To while away the tedium of waiting an Industrial school band played selections of music, and later on the band of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders came on to the ground, and assisted to keep the crowd in good humour. A large detachment of the soldiers, too, in their kits, were on duty round the track to assist in keeping order, but their services were scarcely required, for the crowd was orderly in the extreme.

The kick-off was advertised for 3-30, and a few minutes before that hour the Englishmen, headed by Wreford Brown, turned out, to be immediately followed by the Scotsmen. The first incident of the contest was tossing for the choice of goals, which was dramatically performed by the two captains in the middle of the ground. A loud cheer went up when it was seen that Scotland had won and would start the game with the considerable wind in their favour. Prompt to time the game started, and Scotland at once attacked; not for long, however, for Athersmith, on the right got a good opening and went clean away, centring well. The ball went to the left wing, where Weldon shot into the net within two minutes of the start. This was indeed a sensational opening, but on the game starting again it was at once seen that England were the superior team. The forwards were playing a beautiful game, Spikesley, on the extreme left, doing some brilliant work, while the English halves easily held the Scotsmen in check. In spite of the aid the wind gave them, the Scotsmen could not make headway. Their forwards never combined, their attack was all disconcerted, while it was all that their defence could do to keep the Englishmen back. Robinson was scarcely tested, though shots were sent in by Miller and A. Smith. Maxwell once had a good running shot, but the ball passed outside. Bell, of Everton, was being very carefully served on the extreme right, but when he did get the ball he generally made good use of it, and at last forced a corner, but it came to nothing. Scotland were holding their own better, when some pretty play on the left among Needham, Wheldon, and Spikesley ended in the last-named going clean away, and, outpacing Gibson, he centred. Wheldon took up his pass, and gave it to Bloomer, who sent the ball under the bar with a neat shot. The goalkeeper could scarcely have saved it though it seemed to get his hands on it. England had now a strong lead of two goals, against the wind, too, but they thoroughly deserved it on the play. Scotland still struck to their work, and did not seem to lose heart, but their forwards could not combine. Smith and Miller on the left occasionally made a combined effort, but if they did manage to beat Forman, Oakley effectually stopped them. The English attack had much more sting in it, Wheldon putting in a grand centre, which Campbell just missed, and, what Lord George Hamilton and Sir James Westland have said, ing by two goals to none.

With this formidable lead it seemed as if Scotland were hopelessly beaten now that England would have the benefit of the wind. But to everybody's surprise Scotland played up in grand style. They rearranged their forward line, Campbell going centre, Maxwell inside left, and Miller crossing to inside right. The change seemed to work, for Scotland went off in great style. The extreme wings, Smith and Bell, lay well out, and the ball was sent out with long passes to those players. For the first time in the match the Scotsmen began to look dangerous, and Smith, getting off on the left, sent in a shot which Robinson only partially stopped. Miller, coming up, popped it into the net. This success, so entirely unexpected and not altogether unlucky, was received by the crowd with enormous enthusiasm, and it seemed as if the match was to be a close thing after all. But the Englishmen woke up, and got into their stride once more. The Scottish defence was very shaky. Drummond seemed to lose his head and played very rashly, and was beaten again and again by Spikesley. Cowan, too, was playing a very poor game at centre half. He seemed quite outplayed, and when he did get the ball he stuck to it too long and lost any chances there were. The game was at this stage most exciting, and Anderson just missed a shot from G. G. Smith, at the expense of a corner. At the other end Miller sent in a beautiful shot, which was well stopped by Robinson, while again a free kick to Scotland close in looked dangerous. But at last the Englishmen got off. G. O. Smith beat Cowan, and going down the centre he passed through to Bloomer, who easily shot a goal. The point looked suspiciously like offside, and the Scotsmen appealed strenuously, but they were ordered back, there was only one point obtained to go, and with this last goal Scotland seemed to lose heart. Still, Maxwell got a good chance, which he missed badly. England kept the upper hand, and Anderson saved two or three good shots, but the life had gone out of the game, and shortly afterwards the whistle blew, leaving England victorious by three goals to one.

Without doubt the better team won. The play of the whole English team was really magnificent. Finer work than that of the English forwards is rarely seen. They worked so beautifully together, kept the ball on the ground, and withal were so fast that they made up an ideal line. To single out any for praise where all were so good is difficult, but still one feels bound to mention G. O. Smith. He played brilliantly, and fed his wings in splendid fashion. Spikesley, too, on the extreme left, was very prominent, especially in the first half. The defence was all that could be called capital style. Oakley and Williams were really little tested, nor was Robinson seriously, and he could not be blamed for the goal. Of the halves, Forman was the best. He played a grand defensive game. Needham did many clever things, and fed his forwards very well. Wreford Brown, the captain, was said to be the weak spot on the side, but he fully justified his selection. From start to finish he kept hard at it, and though not so flashy as Needham, he seemed to do just as much work. Of the Scottish team one can say little in their favour. They were quite outclassed and outpaced. The contrast between the Scottish and English forwards was very marked. While the English were in for smart, go-ahead passing, keeping the ball low, the Scotsmen hung on the ball, dallied with it, and did most of their passing in the air. Campbell was a miserable failure. Bell seemed to be the only one who equalled the Englishmen in style, but he suffered from want of support. Miller too, was fair. Of the Scottish defence Anderson in goal was quite satisfactory, and cannot be blamed for any of the goals. Doyle played a good, dependable game, though outpaced. Drummond was positively bad. Cowan started in fair form, but fell off, and for a player of his reputation gave a very poor display. Robertson played a good, steady game all through, and was quite the best man of the Scottish defence, while Gibson was too slow.

THE RUGBY GAME.

ENGLAND VS. WALES.

No international match this season has excited more keen interest amongst the football public than the game between England and Wales, played on April 2 on the Rectory Field, Blackheath. This, no doubt, was partly due to the excitement caused by the now celebrated Gould case. For a time it seemed likely that the dispute would render it impossible to arrange a meeting this year. However, the Welsh Unions have patched up a treaty of peace, and it is quite unnecessary to dwell upon old grievances. Everyone expected a fine game, and in this they were not disappointed. Amongst a large section of football critics the visiting team were strong favourites, for whilst England had been beaten by Ireland, Wales had proved victorious over the latter a fortnight ago on the Limerick ground. Repeated defeats have shown the Welshmen that the three-quarter line, though working with machine-like regularity, will not win a game unless behind forwards who can hold their opponents in check. Following, therefore, the policy they adopted last year, they introduced into the scrummage several heavy but somewhat clumsy men from the mountain clubs, trusting to the Newport and Cardiff teams, so deservedly famous for their scientific play, to supply the back division. But the Welsh victory last year was won on a ground that heavy rain had turned into a veritable quagmire, where weight rather than pace held the advantage. To-day, however, the excellent condition of the turf on the Rectory field gave the speedy English forwards their chance of revenge, and it was only the fine defensive play of the backs that saved the Welshmen from a far heavier defeat.

The day was as fine as the most ardent enthusiast could have wished. For an hour and a half before the advertised time of the kick off the crowd steadily streamed into the ground, and by 3-30 between 18,000 and 20,000 spectators ringed the field of play. According to an excellent custom now adopted at most big matches a band relieved, the monotony of the long wait. At last came a burst of cheers as the visitors in their red jerseys came trotting on to the field, closely followed by the Englishmen in white. England had lost the toss, and Ashford kicked off against a slight breeze. The ball being well returned, the game settled down on the half-way line. At last Elliott swung out the ball to Jones, and the latter got away with a rush, finally passing to Pearson, who was pushed into touch well within the English twenty-five. It was a smart piece of play, and deserved the applause it received. But the Welshmen were not to follow up their success. Livesay and Oakes dribbled the ball down the ground and after a scrummage which they screwed in excellent style, the English forwards went away in a body. F. Stout finally carrying the ball over the line close to the corner flag. Byrne made a fine shot at goal, which, however, failed. For some time after this the play was very even. At last Livesay, who had been working very hard, dodged round the opposing half, and then sent out the ball to Bunting. The latter, after making an excellent opening, passed in turn to Percy Stout, who had almost a straight run in. Two tries had thus been registered against Wales in the first twenty minutes, and though Byrne had failed at the kick on both occasions, things looked very black for the visitors. After the game recommenced, however, the Welshmen woke up, and some fast and exciting play followed. Scrummage after scrummage took place in the English twenty-five, but Royds, Rotherham, and Bunting met and defeated every attack. In the scrummages the English forwards had a decided superiority over their opponents, wheeling and rushing admirably. Half-time had almost arrived when Wales obtained a try by what was undoubtedly the smartest piece of combined play seen throughout the game. Elliott got possession of the ball, and passed to his partner Biggs. Biggs transferred it to Nicholls, who, after running for some distance, sent a beautiful pass to his wing man Huzzey, the last-named dropping over the line near the right-hand corner. Despite their different sympathies the whole crowd joined in the applause. Bancroft failed at the kick, and shortly afterwards half-time was called, England leading by two tries to a try.

Encouraged by their success, the Welshmen commenced to play with great dash and occasional brilliancy. For some time they pressed their opponents hard, the forwards especially showing a considerable improvement. More good fortune was in store for them. Huzzey, finding his path barred, took a long drop at goal. At first the ball seemed going wide, but presently the wind caught it and, to the disgust of the English team, who watched open-mouthed, it dropped just over the crossbar. It was a fine kick, but, honestly speaking, it was also a lucky one. Wales now held the lead, though by one point only, and for the next few minutes play they seemed a winning team. The Englishmen, too, appeared somewhat depressed at the turn affairs had taken. Their play fell of as their hopes sank lower, but they were fated to take the lead again, and that by a piece of play as smart as it was unexpected. Rotherham sent the ball to Percy Stout, who, finding that he could not break through his opponents, punted across the ground. Fookes, who was luckily behind him at the time, rushed after it. The Yorkshireman picked it up at full speed, dodged Huzzey, and gained a try. It was certainly the finest individual piece of work of the game, and Fookes was greeted with a storm of applause. The excitement amongst the spectators had become intense as first one side and then the other held the lead, and Byrne again failed at a difficult kick. For some time the play was confined to the centre, and was rather of a scrambling character. At last Livesay started a passing bout, which ended in Fookes gaining another try, which Byrne converted into a goal. The victory was now assured to England, and shortly afterwards "No side" was called, Wales having thus defeated by a goal and three tries to a goal and a try, or fourteen points to seven.

With occasional brilliant exceptions, it must be admitted that the Welsh three-quarters were not seen at their best. There was quite an unusual amount of fumbling and passing forward amongst them. Huzzey has a fine turn of speed, which he used to advantage. Royds in defence and Fookes and Stout in attack were conspicuous on the English side. Both Bancroft and Byrne played well on their different styles, though the latter is apt to be too slow on the ball. The English halves thoroughly justified their selection and combined admirably. Ashford, F. Stout, and Jacob for England and Evans, Helling, and Davies for their opponents were the pick of the forwards.

ENGLISH CRICKET PROSPECTS.

THE COMING SEASON.

CRICKETERS in England have been a good deal cast down by the repeated defeats suffered by Mr. Stoddart's team in Australia, but it is not in any degree likely that the coming season will be injuriously affected. There is no chance until next year of winning back the laurels lost in the Colonies, and in the meantime county cricket promises to be more interesting than ever, the triumph of Lancashire last season and the sudden rise of Essex having lent new charm to the struggle for first place among the fourteen teams. Now that one umpire has been found courageous enough in Australia to enforce the law as to throwing, it ought not to be impossible to rid the game in this country of a scandal which has been allowed to exist far too long.

LORD'S—"W. G.'s" JUBILEE.

Since last season two important changes have occurred at Lord's Ground. After more than twenty years' service to the Marylebone Club, Mr. Henry Perkins has given place as secretary to Mr. F. E. Lacey; and as ground-keeper T. A. Hearne—eldest son of the veteran cricketer Tom Hearne—has succeeded Peter Pearce. With no Australian team coming over this season, the programme at Lord's will be very much as usual. The Oxford and Cambridge match has been fixed for June 30, and the Eton and Harrow match—still preserved by the fiat of Dr. Warre to two days—for the 8th of July. By a very happy thought the Gentlemen and Players' match has been arranged for the 18th of July—the day on which Mr. W. G. Grace will complete his

WRITERS AND READERS.

Miss Arabella Kenealy has a sprightly style and a certain gift for humorous presentation. In her new story, "Woman and the Shadow" (1 vol., Hutchinson), she tells how Major Kershaw showed as small discernment as the dog in he fable in judging between the relative value of the shadow and substance. For the sake of the bad and beautiful Lady Alicia, the Major turns from the magnanimous Millicent, heiress to the wealth of a furniture polish manufacturer. The Major ought to have known better. He was on the wrong side of thirty-five, and whatever were her sins—and they were of every sort and kind—Lady Alicia was at no pains to conceal from him the essential vulgarity of her soul or the violence of her temper. Even before her marriage, when she gave way to rage, her language was that of a bargee and her demeanour that of a fisherwoman. Thus, when the Major proposed to her in the conservatory, she accepted him, "twined her arms about his neck, and cooed with her cheek against his shoulder." But fate would have it that Prince Ludwig just then arrived upon the scene, ready to lay his fifty thousand a year and his title at Beauty's feet. The Major had spoilt her chance of being a Princess, so Lady Alicia turned upon him and rent him. She tore at her dress, in childish rage. The chiffon and lace hung in rags about her lovely bust. He put her cloak tenderly about her. Suddenly she caught at his hand. She stood clutching it and staring up at him. Then she carried it up to her mouth and bit it. Her teeth almost met in the flesh. Blood oozed. "I hate you," she said beside herself. "You have ruined my life." The Major persists in seeing Alicia in the light of the ideal, and Millicent, plays the part of fairy godmother. To ensure the happiness of the man she loves, the heiress dowers her rival with her income and penniless enters the household of Mrs. Kew-barling as nursery governess. This lady, a dismal follower of the "Creed of Appearances," with her false ideals, her fettered aspirations, is a clever and suggestive study. Miss Kenealy has something of Miss Rhoda Broughton's felicity of touch in portraying children and dumb animals. The Barling small boy and girl are delightful infants, and Punch, the pug dog, plays his part in a manner that entitles him to rank among the characters of the story. The author has much to say concerning the ways of the New Woman. If much of the story is quite impossible, it is always entertaining, the minor characters are cleverly sketched, and the book contains some passages that give matter for thought.

"A Forgotten Sin" (1 vol., Blackwood), by Dorothea Gerard, is charged with melodramatic incidents, but the atmosphere of the story is singularly devoid of the melodramatic thrill. Mr. Morell, an elderly Adonis, who had never been seriously in love with anyone but himself, had in youth seduced a rustic maiden, whose brown eyes "were strangely shot through with gleams of yellow." When we first meet him he has forgotten this incident of a week's midsummer madness, long married to a plain and worthy woman, he has secretly squandered her wealth in wild speculations. The only chance left to him to redeem his fortunes lies in the hope that his daughter may make a rich marriage. She is simple, beautiful, and seventeen. The millionaire, in the person of Mr. Charles Denison, duly appears on the scene, and duly falls in love with the pretty Esme. Mr. Denison's face, that "might have belonged to an actor or a priest," expresses the dual and perplexing tendencies of his nature. All is progressing according to Mr. Morell's fondest wishes, when a seductive and mysterious siren crosses the path of the lovers. She is a Queen of Song, and in her brown eyes gleam lurid rays of yellow. Perhaps it is needless to say she is the daughter of Mr. Morell and the present girl of long ago. The great singer has but one aim in life, to revenge her mother's shame and suicide. It is not for us to tell how she achieves her purpose. The story is cleverly told, but its matter and its manner are curiously at variance.

Mr. J. A. Steuart's "The Minister of State" (1 vol., Heinemann) is an interesting addition to Kallyard fiction. The romance is that of a self-made man. When we first meet Evans Kinloch, he is "a herd boy, kiltie, with bare brown legs (not unacquainted with the switch), and rebellious black hair shooting in defiant tufts through holes in a faded bonnett." When we part from him in the prime of life, he is her Majesty's Solicitor-General and a Judge. The opening scenes are laid in a Highland parish, and here the remorseless use of dialect fill pages with dark sayings. As the story progresses, however, the author largely adopts for the writing of it epigrammatic English. Evans' career, save in love, is one of unbroken triumph. He is the pride of Peter Proudfoot, the dominie of Aberfourie Academy; in Edinburgh he takes a double first; he goes to Oxford, and at Balliol he crowns a unique record of success by taking another double first. "Like a good Scot, Evans not only toiled prodigiously, but lived with careful calculated thriftness." It says much for the author's skill in character drawing that, for all his phenomenal good fortune, Evans remains a convincing figure. He is not a brilliant personality, but we recognise in him the overmastering force of enthusiasm for learning and dogged power of work. In a tale of the Highlands, the auld mannie plays, it is needless to say, a conspicuous part. Peter Proudfoot, whose native speech is liberally sprinkled with Latin quotations, and whose quotations are as deep as is his love, is a familiar figure, humorous and lifelike. The crowning incident of the second part is the trial before Evans of Mr. Dudley, the man who had been the first to lend him a helping hand, and whose daughter he loves. The scathing exposure brought out of financial gambling and of dishonest dealings by the directors of a great company with the shareholders lends actuality to the narrative. The whole episode bears a close resemblance to the history of a commercial scandal that not long ago brought far-spread ruin. The book is far too long; the story moves at the leisurely pace so much affected by the writers of the Kallyard fiction; it is informed with that sentiment of the family and of village life which has been worked somewhat threadbare by Mr. Ian McLaren and Mr. Crockett. It is nevertheless interesting, well-written and distinguished by clever characterization.

The Dilletanti Society was founded in 1732. It has played in many ways a remarkable part in English social life. Scholars and the better-educated among general readers owe the Society a debt of gratitude for its services to classical and archæological research. In this department it must be regarded as a pioneer. A history of the Society, compiled by Mr. Lionel Cust, of the National Portrait Gallery, and edited by Mr. Colvin, will, we understand, be published by Messrs. Macmillan shortly. It is in one volume, compiled from the original archives of the society, and narrating "in full the double story of" the Society's "social life and antiquarian enterprises from 1732 to our own day." Printed at the Oxford University Press, it contains two groups by Sir Joshua Reynolds, the artist's portrait of himself painted for the Society, and portraits by Lord Leighton, Sir Thomas Lawrence, G. Knapton, and Sir M. Archer Shee. The edition is to be limited to three hundred and fifty copies, of which a hundred are reserved for the Society.

The Life of Charles I., which the late Dr. John Skelton finished shortly before his death, will soon be issued by Messrs. Houssad, Valadon, and Co., the fine art publisher. The volume will contain a large number of illustrations from works in the Royal Palaces and a coloured reproduction of Vandyke's portrait of the King, now in the Louvre.

Mr. Bernard Shaw's "Plays, Pleasant and Unpleasant" will shortly be published by Mr. Grant Richards in two volumes, the first containing the Unpleasant and the second the Pleasant plays. Their arrangement will be somewhat different from that usually followed in collected plays. Mr. Shaw holds that the mere printing of the prompt copy is insufficient, and that the institution of a new art is necessary. In accordance with this idea, Mr. Shaw has replaced the customary meagre stage directions and scenic specifications by finished descriptions physiological notes, and comments of considerable length. A photogravure portrait of the author is given in the first volume.

Among the writers who have taken Oriental life for their theme, Mr. Hugh Clifford is winning a conspicuous place. He has written a new volume of stories entitled Brown Humanity: Being Scrawls and Smudges in Sepia, White and Yellow, which will appear very shortly. Like Mr. Clifford's earlier book, the new one deals with the Malay Peninsula, a land which, as he says in his preface, has "become very dear to me, which I know intimately, and where the best years of my life have hitherto been spent." The new stories are intended to illustrate . . . the lives led by those among the natives of the peninsula who have not been changed out of all recognition by the steadily-increasing influence of Europeans; to picture their habits and customs, their beliefs and superstitions, and incidentally to give some idea of the lovely land in which they move and have their being. Mr. Hugh Clifford is British Resident at Pahang.

Anglers will be interested in Mr. Henry Cadman's "Harry Druidale, Fisherman from Munxland to England," which now appears with the opening of the sporting season. Mr. Cadman's is a renowned name among votaries of the gentle art. He is an ex-President of the Yorkshire Anglers' Association. His book is made up of his reminiscences during the last twenty years, and contains hints about the making and use of tackle, the different methods of angling for trout, and other information useful for fishermen. He tells us about the Tweed, the Ure, the Calder, the Aire, the Wye, the Eden, and other streams. The book is copiously illustrated.

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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

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is a perfect tonic; it braces up the system to resist Neuralgia, Colds and Influenza; it keeps the healthy well, and strengthens invalids. A perfect essence of Beef; its effect upon the system is lasting, not transitory like alcoholic stimulants. In the Kitchen it provides the essential features of good Cookery—appetising flavour, nourishment and digestibility.

Note this Signature in BLUE on every Jar.

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AVOID INFERIOR SUBSTITUTES.

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN. "Lanoline" Toilet Soap 6 PER TABLET. THREE IN A BOX 1/6.

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE" Darling Brand. from all Chemists. Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

Toilet "Lanoline" FOR Delicate AND Sensitive Skins. 6d. & 1s.

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THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER

Made From

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

"CARLTON" WHISKEY

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON" They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1895

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently, W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Their Trade Mark.

To be had Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton," Whiskey Merchants London

EVERY TRAVELLING-TRUNK & HOUSEHOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD ought to contain A BOTTLE of

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

It prevents any over-acid state of the blood. It should be kept in every bedroom in readiness for any emergency. Be careful to avoid rash acidulated salines, and use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' to prevent the bile becoming too thick and (impure) producing a gummy, viscous, clammy stickiness or adhesiveness in the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, frequently the pivot of diarrhœa and disease. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' prevents and removes diarrhœa in the early stages.

WITHOUT SUCH A SIMPLE PRECAUTION THE JEOPARDY OF LIFE IS IMMENSELY INCREASED.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is the best and simplest preparation for REGULATING the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and removes effete gouty, rheumatic matter, or any form of poison from the blood. No one should go for a change of air WITHOUT a SUPPLY of THIS INVALUABLE PREPARATION.

FEVERISH COLDS, SCARLET FEVER, SMALL POX, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable disease.—"I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of Scarlet Fever, Pyæmia, Erysipelas, Measles, Gangrene, Cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which has kept my BLOOD in a PURE STATE. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. ITS VALUE as a MEANS of HEALTH CANNOT be OVER-ESTIMATED."—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).

THE VALUE OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' CANNOT BE TOLD.

Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it.

There is no doubt that where ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. Its effect on any DISORDERED and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is in fact NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and AN UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it, *you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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Recommended by 3007 News. papers

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"The Waverley Pen a Treasure." *Standard*

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen." *Court Journal*

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value." *Engineer.*

They come as boon and a blessing to men. The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD. WAVERLEY WORKS. EDINBURGH.

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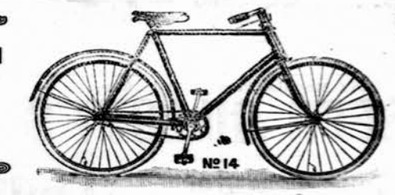
Second to None.



Unequalled FOR Strength, Quality, AND Finish.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS ARE

CALVERT'S No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC,

In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each; also ½, ¼ and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, 4/- and 6/6.

The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests: and

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC POWDER,

In 6d., 1/- & 1/6 Dredgers; 7 & 14 lb. Tins (to refill Dredgers), 2/6 & 5/- each.

Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent of CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC (the Strongest Disinfectant known), and lightly sprinkled through a dredger it is the cheapest and most effective preparation.

WILL NOT CLOG PIPES OR DRAINS.

Can be obtained at Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., but be sure that you get "Calvert's," and refuse imitations.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

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Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

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Beware of vile imitations!—Non genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d., 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

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REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

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Per Box of 50, Re 1-8.

It is with every confidence of still further public support that I hav taken the liberty of presenting to my numerous customers a new brand of Cigarettes which, I am sanguine, will meet with merited recognition. The brand is appropriate to the auspicious occasion, and I venture to trust that the unanimous verdict of intending patrons will be favoura ble, inasmuch as these Cigarettes are manufactured from the **finest quality of Yenidje Turkish Tobacco**

One trial will ensure permanent orders from those who enjoy a coo fragrant Cigar tte.

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Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

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THE GREAT
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Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning Grey.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.
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FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

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ASK FOR IT.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! - Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACAER & Co., BOMBAY.

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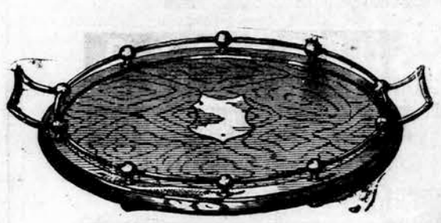
USEFUL NOVELTIES FOR PRESENTS AND PRIZES.



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Silver Mounted Cut Glass Toilet Bottles, in various sizes, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 18 each.

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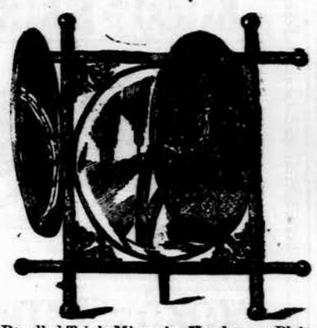
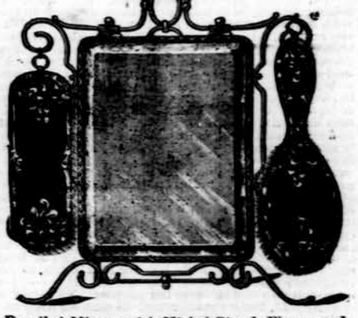
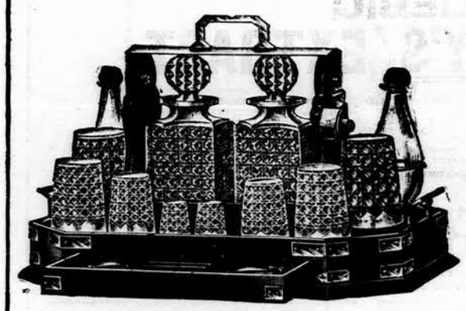
Crystal Top Cigar Boxes. 3 Sizes. Polished Oak, Lined Cedar, Rs. 25, 30 and 35.



Bevelled Triple Mirror in Handsome, Plain and Chased Electro-plated Frame, Rs. 55.



Bevelled Mirror, with Nickel Stand, Ebony and Nickel Cloth, and Hair Brushes, Rs 30.



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Revolving Front Liqueur, Cigar and Game Cabinet Combination. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Bottles, Rs. 180.

Revolving Front Cabinet of Games, Chess, Draught Backgammon, Dominoes, Cribbage, Whist, Bezique, Race, &c., Rs. 130.

Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.
Lillie Langtry

Matchless for the hands and complexion.
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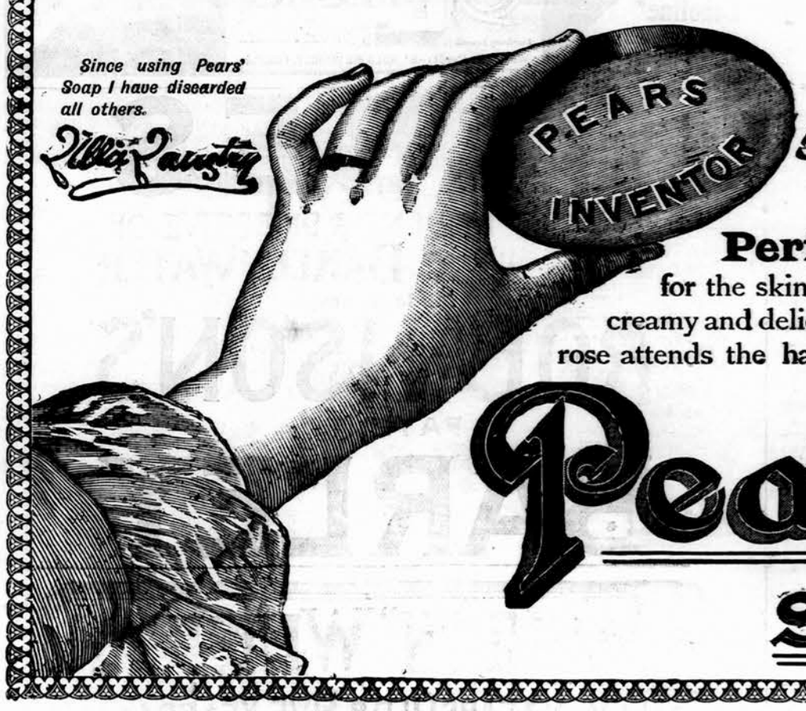

Perfect health for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the **blush**-rose attends the habitual use of

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Excels in Legibility and Beauty of Work, Ease and Convenience of Operation, Simplicity, Durability and Speed.

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FER BRAVAIS — most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.

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